The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4658. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The Metropolis of the Union Welcomes the Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

Great Popular Demonstrations of Regard and Esteem.

Half a Million of People Enthusiastic and on Foot.

Trip Across the River -- Decorations of the Shipping.

Salutes from the Forts, the Cutters and Corvettes.

THE RECEPTION AT THE PIER.

The Procession to the City Hall--Popular Demonstrations.

Speech of Mayor Hoffman and Reply of President Johnson.

Brief Remarks of Secretary Seward.

The Ovation, Presentation and General Enthusiasm.

THE BANQUET AT DELMONICO'S.

Speeches by President Johnson and Secretary Seward.

It is not often that the great City of New-York turns out so absolutely *en masse* as when yesterday it welcomed the President of the United States, the Secretaries of State and Navy, and Postmaster-General. To those who read the signs of the times it has long been evident that the people of the metropolis needed but the opportunity, to evince their respect, regard, and esteem for President JOHNSON, and during the past week, since when it was certain that he would come here, the preparations have been coextensive with the confidence reposed in our Chief Magistrate.

At earliest dawn the shipping in the harbor and on either side of the City, far up the banks of the North and East Rivers, was decked gaily with the National and private colors; the ferry boats plying to and fro were dressed as on a gala day; flags hung from all our public buildings, and very many private residences displayed their appreciation of our honored guest by preparing for him a sight of the flag he has so long and nobly defended.

The throngs that passed from Brooklyn, Hoboken and Jersey City, might be counted by tens and tens of thousands. The City of Churches and all its little suburbs seemed fairly alive with interest and curiosity; streams of well-dressed, eager people, who had faith in the official announcement for the day's programme, hurried through Fulton and Montague and Atlantic streets, fearful lest the great desire of their hearts—a glance at ANDY JOHNSON—might be blasted by a moment's delay; and at the ferry-houses were congregated immense crowds, waiting anxiously their opportunity to reach this City. New-Yorkers were not so much in haste. They have had several years' experience with the Major-General commanding the First Division, and knew full well that 12 o'clock noon generally means 2 o'clock in the afternoon. So, waiting for the ordinary duties of the day, our vast populace stationed its various parts at such points as best suited personal convenience and probable advantage for sight-seeing.

AT THE BATTERY

were gathered an immense and motley assemblage. As if the final day had come, all nations, creeds and tongues were there represented. The beauty of the Bay, the exquisite relief from atmospheric discomfort, and a general state of content, kept one and all in good humor, while Inspector FROST's blue-coated gentlemen, with brass buttons and locust clubs, kept them in good order. Leap-frog, base-ball, hunchetty-jumpety, foot-ball and tag seemed to interest the juveniles, while the elder members of the congregation waited and waited and waited hopefully and with patience.

As early as 11 o'clock traffic was obstructed both in Battery-place and in West-street by the crowds of anxious people pouring in from all the side streets and over the ferries from Brooklyn, in the direction of Pier No. 1, where the steamer *Colden* lay. At 11½ o'clock the members of the Committee arrived in carriages, accompanied by the prominent citizens invited to be present at the reception of the President. Leaving their carriages, accompanied by over fifty representatives of the Press, the party went on board the *Colden*, which steamed across the river to the slip of the Jersey City Ferry Company. The display of flags on the shipping was very fine indeed. As far as the eye could reach the river was flanked on either side by the tall spars of the ships, almost hidden with their many-colored drapery. From the Jersey side the City itself was brilliant with colors, the sun about this time breaking out, lit up the scene, bringing into bright relief the church spires in the extreme distance—these, too, flinging to the light breeze of noon the flag as immortal as that Christianity that thus recognizes the blessing of its protection. The Cunard steamers were decorated most profusely from deck to truck with the flags of all nations and innumerable signal flags. The *Cuyahoga*, revenue cutter, lying out in the stream, was also a beautiful object in the picture. The French corvette and the Government frigate, further down the stream, had also clothed their spars and rigging with colors brilliant and varied as are our forest leaves in autumn.

The excitement at the Jersey side was no less than that on the opposite side of the river. The Police had a busy time of it keeping back the curious and enthusiastic crowd from taking possession of the railway station. Flags were flying from windows of the citizens, and every available spot was filled with human faces with eager straining eyes anxious for the coming.

The train was due at 12:15 o'clock, and as this time approached the false alarms were numerous, in nowise lessening the impatience of the crowd. The gallery of the railway-station was also crowded, even the tops of the idle carriages bore their unusual freight, all fear of crash and mutilated limbs being swallowed up in the one desire to see the President.

The train which had traveled slowly did not reach the depot till 14 minutes to 1 o'clock. The members of the Committee, led by Mr. A. T. STEWART, received the Presidential party as they alighted from the carriage, dusty and weary-looking with their drive. The party then proceeded on board the *Colden*, where Mr. A. T. STEWART addressed the President on the part of the citizens of New-York in the following terms:

MR. STEWART'S ADDRESS.

Mr. PRESIDENT: On behalf of the citizens of New-York, and as the representative of the Committee whose hospitalities you have so kindly accepted, I have the honor to tender you, and to those who accompany you, their warm welcome. In performing this agreeable duty I beg leave, irrespective of party, to express my deep conviction that it is the true interest of the country, through kind and conciliatory measures, to extend to the whole Union the blessings of active, social, political and commercial intercourse. But I must not detain you. On the opposite shore throngs of people await your coming to testify their great respect for the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and show their appreciation of the honor which this visit confers. In their name, also, I bid you welcome, thrice welcome.

The President, frequently bowing his acknowledgements, at the conclusion of the words of welcome replied as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Gentlemen, in response I thank you for your welcome. I appreciate it from the bottom of my heart, and particularly appreciate the source from whence it comes.

An informal reception then took place, Mr. JOHNSON shaking cordially by the hand each gentleman as he was presented by Mr. STEWART, his face lit up with genial good humor, and already telling its tale of the pleasure which the overwhelming enthusiasm manifested must have given him. Such was the cheering from the gallery of the railway station, the adjoining piers, and from the fleet of small steam craft clustered around the entrance to the slip, that this part of the affair was little more than a pleasant dumb show to those removed but a few yards from the immediate centre of the party.

TRIP ACROSS THE RIVER.

In a few minutes the *Colden* moved off, and as she did so the party came in view of the masses that thronged the wharf, and of the crowds of people on the shipping on either hand. Now the guns belched forth on all sides—from the Cunard steamers, from the wharves, from the *Cuyahoga*, from the French corvette, from the Government steamers—peal after peal, paid back with compound interest by the Dahlgrens from Fort Columbus. The Cunard steamers manned their yards, as did also the vessels of war lying out in the stream; and as the *Colden*, in compliment, moved among them, three times three went up from each vessel, with the precision of the salutes from the guns below them. The steamer *Bavaria*, outward bound, saluted with guns and hearty cheers of welcome and good-bye. The sight was startlingly imposing, and was the more acceptable and appreciated, being in every instance a voluntary expression of rejoicing. The little revenue steamers *Jasmine* and *Uno*, gaily decorated, followed in the *Colden's* wake until she reached the pier on this side, where the tumult, without an angry word, was indescribable.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION.

Mayor Hoffman and the Aldermanic Committee, consisting of Messrs. John Brice, President; Charles E. Loew, Thomas Coman, James O'Brien, Robert McGinnis, W. H. Gedney, Committee of Board of Aldermen; J. Wilson Green, President; Milnor Imlay, Clement Watts, Michael Halloran, John Stacom, James G. Brinkman, Committee of Board of Councilmen, were waiting upon the pier when the *Colden* was made fast. The plank was thrown out, and the President, accompanied by a member of the Civic Committee, stepped upon the wharf.

Mayor HOFFMAN at once greeted Mr. JOHNSON, and as he shook him warmly by the hand, the crowd beyond, recognizing their guest, sent up almighty cheer that rang again, and sent its echoes far across the bay. At this time the

PEOPLE ON THE PIER

consisted of

President Johnson,	Gen. D. C. McCullum,
Secretary Seward,	William B. Astor,
Secretary Welles,	Moses Taylor,
Mayor Hoffman,	Isaac Bell,
Postmaster-Gen. Randal,	R. M. Blatchford,
Gen. Grant, and his Chief of Staff, Gen. Rawlins,	William Kelly,
	James Brown,
Admiral Farragut, with	Marshall O. Roberts,
Lieut. McGinley, his Secretary,	Henry Clews,
	B. B. Sherman,
Rear-Admiral Radford,	John Q. Jones,
Surgeon-Gen. Barnes,	William Vanderbilt,
Minister Romero,	Augustus Schell,
Senator Patterson,	A. C. Kingsland,
Surgeon Norris, U. S. A.	Jonathan Sturges,
Col. W. G. Moore and Col.	C. K. Garrison,
Robert M'Crow, of the President's household,	Richard Schell,
	A. A. Low,
Marshal Gooding and his Deputy, Col. O'Beirne,	William H. Webb,
	John J. Cisco,
Major Seward,	Wilson G. Hunt,
L. A. Gobright,	Robert L. Stuart.

and the ubiquitous members of the Press from this and all the adjacent cities. There was, of course, a vast pressure beside; but the admirable arrangements of the Police insured perfect order and the least possible amount of inconvenience to the distinguished party. The universal American tendency to shake the hand of the lion of the day was well demonstrated on this occasion, and at this particular time, but the President, Mr. SEWARD and Gen. GRANT—the three who were mainly attacked in this special way—had become so inured to that species of enthusiasm that they were not detained more than twenty minutes after their arrival.

THE PROCESSION

from the pier might well be termed an ovation. Its formation was as follows:

Detachments of First and Second Regiments Cavalry Section of Police.
Band.
The President, Mayor Hoffman, Mr. Seward and Chairman of the Civic Committee, in an open barouche.
Carriage containing the Postmaster-General (Randall) and Secretary Welles.
Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut in an open barouche.
The Common Council in carriages.
The Committee of Merchants, 200 in number, in carriages.

The barouches, with the President and the members of his Cabinet, and Admiral FARRAGUT and Gen. GRANT, were escorted by a large detachment of the Third Cavalry, who had formed a hollow square for the purpose at the Battery.

Gen. SANDFORD and staff were quite busy. At all times it requires skill and patience to form a procession, but the pressing presence of thousands of people, each one anxious and determined to catch a glimpse of one man, each striving and struggling to better his position, renders it far more difficult.

The guns in the harbor, on the ships and at the pier made noise enough, but it was as the screech of a pennny whistle to the thunder of Niagara when compared with the tremendous huzzahs and cheers and vocal enthusiasm of the crowds that greeted the great men of the day when they presented themselves before their fellow-citizens.

There was no limit to the excitement, no bound to the enthusiasm, no end to the streams of humanity that poured from every street toward the central point. The Police of our city can conduct themselves in emergencies with great coolness and with regular efficiency. They did so yesterday. It was not in human nature to prevent the crush, the jam, the persistent determination of the sovereigns who gathered there and then to see the chief of their chosen servants, but the line of march "must be cleared," said the implacable KENNEDY as with gold-headed cane and blue-banded cap he drove along the route. His orders were obeyed, and at the word of command the boys in blue moved on the crowd, which fell back in good order, and, what was best, in good nature. At last, Gen. SANDFORD having learned from his numerous staff that everything was ready; having scanned with accustomed eye the entire line; having passed several times up and down, and then again gone up, he gave the long expected word to start.

This was at first no easy matter; but presently the head moved slowly on. Had it been a preconcerted signal for a thousand thunders, and had the signal been deemed religiously binding, there would not have been a more unanimous shout of greeting than was uttered by the vast concourse of men, who, with uncovered heads and waving hats, cheered lustily and long in honor of the welcome guest.

THE STREETS

were literally blocked with people. The sidewalks were packed with masses of men, but the most notable feature was the unwonted condition of the windows along the line. They were filled with ladies, who waved their fair hands and shook their handkerchiefs, smiled and bowed, and in every possible manner evinced the depth of their appreciation of the honored Magistrate, whose progress to the City Hall was slow, because of the thronging about him of the citizens who greeted him.

The scene from the store windows on Broadway was grand and impressive. The dense dark masses of people were restless, running here and there with anxiety and curiosity; the upturned faces were white in the light of the sun; the waving of hats and hands and handkerchiefs was like the incessant moving of a forest's leaves; the narrow line of the procession moved slowly and gradually along, while in response to the huzzahs and shouts for "JOHNSON," "SEWARD," "GRANT" or "FARRAGUT," those gentlemen were busily occupied in bowing and otherwise recognizing the courtesies of our people.

Occasionally, when some particularly uproarious cheering seemed to demand an especial recognition, the President rose in his carriage, bent low his uncovered head, or waved to the tumultuous throng his hat. GRANT was loudly cheered, and Mr. SEWARD was continually called upon to acknowledge the salutes of his friends and admirers.

Among the patriotic inscriptions placed in front of the leading buildings in Broadway was one at the corner of Fulton-street. It was raised as the President passed the premises:

THE CONSTITUTION.
WASHINGTON ESTABLISHED IT.
LINCOLN DEFENDED IT.
JOHNSON PRESERVED IT.

Another banner was exhibited in front of the store of Mr. DEMAS BARNES, Park-row, with the inscription:

"The first business in order, gentlemen, is the restoration of the Union."—ANDREW JOHNSON.

Motto of DEMAS BARNES & Co.

As the procession passed Dey-street, a soldier handed the President a small white satin flag, with national streamers, upon which was inscribed:

"We, who fought and gave our blood to perpetuate this Union, will not permit it to be severed by SUMNER, THAD. STEVENS, and their co-conspirators."

Attached to it was a card—"THEODORE DE YOUNG, Seventy-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, wounded at Antietam, and imprisoned at Andersonville."

It was thought that the display of flags made on the day when Lee's surrender was announced was the finest ever known in the City, but it was as nothing compared with that of yesterday. Since the war it has been considered the correct thing for every man to own the flag of his country, and now, when any demonstration is made in which our people can unite one and all, the display of the Stars and Stripes is simply superb. Broadway, from its lowest terminus to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, was gay with flags and all kinds of decoration. The British Consulate was hung in magnificent ornamentation, the Stars and Stripes for the time hanging above the red cross. Nearly every brown stone facade presented the hues of welcome and rejoicing. Above every roof floated the star spangled emblem of our security and glory. Along the sidewalks, at the windows, upon the housetops, eager heads were seen, and the multitude exceeded computation. No less than half a million persons, men, women and children, saw and cheered the President and his distinguished suite.

The confidence expressed by the people was the pleasantest feature of the occasion. Everybody appeared to feel that safety was as assured for the future as victory had been for the past; that "in the hands of men entirely great the pen is mightier than the sword," and that peace with its smiles was bringing national integrity and unity through the efforts of the giant minds and earnest hands of the men upon whom glad eyes looked, and whom glad throats welcomed.

THE CITY HALL

and Printing House Square were the points at and about which great crowds gathered at an early hour in the day. The Police arrangements, made by Capt. BRACKETT, under the direction of Mr. KENNEDY and Inspector CARPENTER, were capital. Such persons as were entitled to an admission to the Park, and some others, were permitted to pass the *cordon*, so that neither confusion nor embarrassment impeded the progress of events. By 10 o'clock those anxious to secure good locations had occupied their places, where they patiently awaited the arrival of the President. Around the legs of the antediluvian statute on the pedestal in front of the City Hall was clustered a group of boys determined to make good use of the image of the "great unknown." On the branches of trees, Nicodemus like, were perched men who had an understanding that one they much longed to see was to pass that way. Every lamppost, every "coign of vantage" was made available. At every one of the thousand windows which look out upon the Park from hotels, and stores and printing offices, anxious heads were from time to time protruded, indicating that if their owners could not see anything, yet they were at least determined to wait till they could. Even at the windows of the chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, in the City Hall, the grave faces of judges could be seen looking out, as if seeking to adjust their optics beforehand to the furthest distance at which they expected him to become visible. They could scarcely have any other object, for their "calling and election" were sure, so far as getting a view was concerned. Over almost every building on the streets bounding the Park floated the Stars and Stripes, waving welcome in the breeze which stirred their folds. Nor was the gathering confined to the sterner sex alone. Where all the women and children came from, and how they managed to endure the pressure and fatigue is beyond our comprehension. They were present, however, in great numbers, and bore the delay with patience and equanimity. The TIMES and *Tribune* and *World* buildings displayed the national colors, and their spacious outlooks were crowded by people anxious for the coming of the man they delight to honor. The City Hall externally was a miracle of decorative skill. We don't know who the happy genius is to whom the City is indebted for the exhibition, but certain it is that the dirty old pile never shone so gaily before, never presented such a dressed up front. From every staff stretched long lines of many flags, from every pole fluttered an appropriate color.

THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM

was a centre of attraction, perhaps the head centre. The Janitor of the rooms had carefully dusted all the portraits of the great and titled men which hang or stand about its walls; he had placed an American flag in every conceivable place and every possible position; he had put the recently painted portrait of Gen. MCCLELLAN in the most conspicuous position, directly behind WASHINGTON's table, and in full front of the place assigned the President.

At an early hour in the forenoon a great number of officers, Supervisors and other dignitaries met in the room, where they spent several hours, waiting for the arrival of the procession. Just prior to the arrival we noticed among others the following persons present:

Gen. C. E. Pratt, Gen. Butterfield, Col. Patten, Lieut.-Col. Cudds, Col. Milhaw, Col. Badeau, Gen. McMahon, Gen. Porter Satterlee, Gen. Penrose, Col. Levy, Capt. Moloney, Gen. Vogdes, Gen. Van Vleit, Gen. Martin Burke, Brig.-Gen. Storms, Paymaster Leslie, Gen. Bermales, Admiral Bell, Admiral Rowan, Commodore Ringgold, Capt. Trenchard, Capt. Middleton, and Capt. Mulany, Paymaster Barry, Paymaster Marsey, Dr. Palmer, Commander Harmony, Lieut.-Com. Benham, Lieut.-Com. Cortes, Lieut. Com. Hooker, Capt. Collier, Marines; Naval Constructor Delano, Chief Engineer Jones, Capt. G. W. Collyer, Capt. Higbie, Lieuts. Noakes, Ford, Peet, Sherman, Daniels, Breeze, Thompson and Palmer, U. S. M.; Judges Clerke, Barbour, Cardozo, Steimler, Quinn, Shandley, Ledwith, Loew and Hogan; Joseph Hoxie, P. M. Wetmore, Douglas Taylor, J. K. Hadley, Señor d'Acuna, Consul-General of Portugal; Rev. Dr. Burke, Alderman Fowler, of Brooklyn; Comptroller Brennan, Gen. Paez, Hon. A. Frear, Delano Brady, Esq., Gunning S. Bedford, Assistant District-Attorney; E. J. Lowber, Demas Barnes, Tunis G. Bergen, Fred. Kalbfleisch, W. C. De Witt, William E. Robinson, W. R. Livingston, and several Aldermen and Councilmen.

These gentlemen had but little to do but wait. They looked at the pictures, looked at each other, went upon the balcony to look at the people, but most frequently to look at their watches. At about twenty minutes of 2 P. M. the

NOTE OF APPROACH

was given. At this time, passing around the lower end of the Park, came the head of the procession. The point is favorable for the great gathering of people, and many thousands had stood there patiently for more than an hour. Nine tremendous cheers greeted Mr. JOHNSON, which he courteously acknowledged. As he passed the TIMES building, the President raised and waved his hat in recognition of the welcome extended him, and his response to the salute from the *Tribune* office was as marked as the salute was graceful.

The Police had some difficulty in restraining the developments of the crowds that pressed toward the Park gate; but discipline always tells, and in a very short time perfect order was restored, and the procession passed in amid the unisonic cheers of tens of thousands.

Alighting at the esplanade, Mayor HOFFMAN conducted the President to the Governor's Room, where the

CITY'S FORMAL RECEPTION

was to be made.

The room was crowded with titled guests. Behind the table stood the Mayor; semi-circled about him were the Aldermen and other civic dignitaries; before the table stood the President, calm, quiet, somewhat wrinkled, careworn, but full of gentle dignity; at his side, resting upon the table, was the veteran Secretary of State, seemingly in the full vigor of life, with head erect and kindly expression regarding the hosts of familiar faces near him; next to him was the bearded WELLES; behind him and concealed from general view stood Gen. GRANT, modest, unassuming and self-possessed as ever. Postmaster-Gen. RANDALL, Gen. MEADE, Admiral FARRAGUT and others of renown completed the immediate front of the notable group, while behind them all were the many officers of army fame and naval renown who had deemed it an honor and a privilege to pay a tribute of respect to their Commander-in-Chief.

Comparative quiet being obtained, Mayor HOFFMAN, in a clear, distinct tone, welcomed the President to the hospitalities of the City in the following terms:

WELCOMING ADDRESS OF MAYOR HOFFMAN.

Mr. PRESIDENT: On behalf of the municipal authorities and the citizens of New-York, I cordially welcome you to this City and to this Hall. The great men of the nation have in past times been received and welcomed here. The portraits of many of them surround you—soldiers, Statesmen and patriots, but none whose devotion to their country and the Constitution is more distinguished than yours. In recognition of this fact, the Common Council have adopted resolutions, by an almost unanimous vote, which I shall have the honor to present to you, extending to you the freedom of the City, and expressing their confidence in your statesmanship and patriotism, and the citizens, with great unanimity, have united with them in offering to you a reception, which will be as enthusiastic as it will, I trust, be acceptable. This popular demonstration is not from mere respect to your high office, but it is a tribute which the people offer to the fidelity, ability and patriotism which have characterized your administration of the Government. [Applause.] They recognize and to some extent realize the magnitude of the responsibilities you have been called upon to assume, the embarrassments which have surrounded you and the difficulties which have beset your way, and they honor you for the fearlessness you have manifested in battling for the Union of the States and the rights of the States against all enemies. The City of New-York, which now greets you, has never faltered in its devotion to the Union and the Constitution, and it never will. It is the metropolis of the country; and when it speaks it does not speak in whispers or utter uncertain sounds. It speaks to-day, and I trust this great demonstration, in which capital and labor have both united, will cheer your heart and strengthen your hands in the great work of peace and restoration in which you are engaged. I will detain you no longer. The people are impatient to greet you. Their actions will speak more eloquently than my words. I beg your acceptance of this engrossed copy of the resolutions of the Common Council, and with them extend to you the freedom and the hospitalities of the City. [Great applause.]

During the delivery of this address, the President stood facing the Mayor, and when the gentlemen of the audience gave their emphatic indorsement to the sentiments of the speaker, Mr. JOHNSON's dimmed eye revealed the happy workings of a grateful heart. He replied in a low and subdued tone. The President said:

REPLY OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

In attempting, Sir, to make a fitting reply to what you have just given utterance to, I find that under the circumstances, language becomes inadequate. The feelings excited in me on my approach to your City, and on this occasion, do, I confess, overwhelm me. I have had some experience, it is true, in appearing before public assemblies, but this occasion does indeed overpower me, and I find myself unable to utter the emotions that I feel. The most I can say is that I accept your invitation so kindly given, and that for that invitation you have my sincere and heartfelt thanks. Such an invitation coming from the great City of New-York, the metropolis of the Union, and at such a time, is well calculated to encourage and does encourage me and those associated with me in the discharge of our duties. [Applause.] But your invitation is peculiarly acceptable at this time. Though we have just passed through great perils, though we have just come home from the battle-field, there is a greater and more momentous struggle before us. In the determination of the result of that struggle New-York can and will bear a very important part. In reference to what I have done, or what I have attempted to do, I have only to say that it is before the public, and it is for them to judge of it. Indeed, upon this occasion, it would be better for me not to attempt to make a reply, but to let my silence be my speech; leaving it to you and those whom you represent to imagine what I would say if I could, and what I ought to say. I again return you my sincere thanks for your kind invitation and these resolutions which you have presented me.

At the conclusion of this reply, nine rousing cheers were called for and given for the President, and then loud and repeated calls were made for "SEWARD," "SEWARD."

The people seemed determined to hear the familiar voice of their honored leader, and in compliance with their peremptory command, the Secretary of State said:

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR SEWARD.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I feel at home here, [cheers,] and I thank you for the welcome you so kindly extend to me. But I feel more than that—I feel proud that I have been able to bring to your home and mine the President of the United States of America, [great cheering]—reunited by the valor of our National arms, by the virtue of our citizens, by the wisdom and energy of our Chief Magistrate, and awaiting nothing but that which I know you will give, a certificate at the polls, that the Union of the United States consists not of twenty-five but of thirty-six. [Renewed cheering.]

God bless the City of New-York and the State of New-York. I have always loved them both. My conscience tells me to be faithful, first to my wife, then to my children, then to my city, then to my State, and then to my country; but if any of the others interfered with my duty to my country, I could cast them all off and be faithful to it before and above them all. [Applause.]

Cheers were then given for "SEWARD," and "GRANT," and "FARRAGUT," after which the President went upon the balcony. The people recognized him in a moment, and instantly sent up cheers and shouts of welcome, to which Mr. JOHNSON in response bent low his head. The same tokens of respect were manifested for Mr. SEWARD, Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT.

It was not intended to make at this time any

FORMAL PRESENTATIONS,

but some three or four hundred exceedingly informal presentations, and made in double-quick time. All the distinguished officers, all the members of the Common Council, the Supervisors, Heads of Departments and a few members of the Press were introduced, as were also a delegation from Brooklyn, which city the President regretted his inability to visit. The delegation, consisting of Mr. E. J. LOWBER, Hon. TUNIS G. BERGEN, Wm. E. ROBINSON, W. L. LIVINGSTON, DEMAS BARNES, W. C. DEWITT, Ald. KALBFLEISCH and Ex-Judge DOUGHERTY, representing the Democratic General Committee and Johnson Club, were introduced.

Mr. E. J. LOWBER, on behalf of both delegations, said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: Permit me, on behalf of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, the Johnson Club of Kings County, and the citizens generally, to offer you a hearty welcome to the City of New-York. We are sorry that we did not have the pleasure of welcoming you as the guest of the third city of the Union, but we hope at the proper time to give you a more solid proof of our appreciation of the true statesmanship, the earnest patriotism and the political courage which have been the characteristics of your career since the destinies of the country were placed in your hands.

President JOHNSON replied briefly, assuring the Committee of his faith in the patriotism of the City of Brooklyn, and the members of the Committee, having shaken hands severally and made complimentary remarks, left.

There are always at such occasions men who obtrude themselves and their absurdities upon the hero of the moment, and this was not exceptional. But on the whole the affair was conducted with great decorum, and was marked by an unwonted observance of the proprieties of the occasion.

An interesting incident was the composition and presentation of the following:

"Doctor Andrew Johnson."
BY HENRY MORFORD.

Once on a time, on LINCOLN's towering head
The olive wreath was laid, with worthy cause;
The "LL. D." on college parchment spread—
Doctor most learned in human rights and laws.

Since then, another wreath his head has worn,
More bright than all the Academic bays—
The martyr-crown, the temples bramble-torn,
And yet with glory every leaf ablaze.

To-day, oh ANDREW JOHNSON of the West—
The West of strength, the South of tropic heat—
'Tis yours, the storm he battled well, to breast;
'Tis yours to fill his honored, dangerous seat.

To-day you come among us, man of power,
But man of duties greater than that might,
Who find around you at the sunrise hour
Falsehoods and perils worse than those of night!

You need support and confidence; we give
Both, and a warm "God bless you!" as for miles
The clustering thousands for your presence strive
And catch your eye, and render answering smiles,

And rend the air with plaudits—not alone
For the great office that you nobly fill,
Nor begging from the largesse of a throne,
Nor asking mercy 'gainst some threatened ill—

No, not for these the shouts, the clapping hands,
But for the people's champion, who, unawed,
Amid the roar of warring factions stands,
And does their will as next the will of God!

No matter if upon you silvering brow
The college drops a wreath, or leaves it bare,
The people are the world's true college now,
And give *them* leave to set a title there.

Be "D. C. L." henceforth, and ever hence,
Till the last-honored breath you calmly draw;
Not on long study's wearisome pretence,
But "Doctor of the Constitutional Law!"

Restore the nation!—*all*, no portion—*all*!
And "D. C. L." more sacred still will be
When back to thought your name the ages call—
"Defender of the Common Liberty!"

NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 29, 1866.

At length the last button-hole was done, the last hand shaken, and the Mayor notified the President that it was time to move on. The party then started, headed by President JOHNSON and Mayor HOFFMAN. Ranged along the stairway were the tottering veterans of 1812, with each of whom the President shook hands and interchanged courteous expressions, after which he passed through the lines of policemen and lookers-on until he reached

THE ESPLANADE,

where he was made the recipient of an unexpected ovation. The Park had filled up with people who struggled with each other and pushed against the Police in frantic determination to see Mr. JOHNSON and the distinguished gentlemen with him. They cheered and hurrahed and called loudly for "ANDY JOHNSON" and "old GRANT," and made the welkin ring with genuine fervor and unlimited enthusiasm.

The President, Mr. SEWARD, Mayor HOFFMAN and one of the Committee then entered the barouche; the Aldermen made a rush for the second carriage, but graciously gave it up to the members of the Cabinet, and after that there was an indiscriminate rush of City officials for the cushioned places, resulting in some confusion and in the forgetting of some of the Presidential party. The people cheered lustily and ran after the first carriage that contained the President, with wildest enthusiasm and evidences of marked regard.

Scenes on Broadway.

Immediately upon leaving the City Hall, the Presidential party reëntered the carriages and drove through the assembled thousands to Broadway, a wide passage being kept clear by the Police. In Broadway was drawn up in line the First Division of the New-York State Militia. The troops were formed on the west side of the street, the right of the line resting on Murray-street, and the left on Astor-place. There were four brigades of infantry and one of cavalry, all having full ranks.

The street was kept clear from curb to curb by the Police, assisted by a few detailed men from the several regiments. The line was formed promptly at 11 o'clock, and the men were kept standing until the President appeared at a little past 2 o'clock. The men, of course, got exceedingly tired, and many of them strayed from the ranks and found their way to lager-beer saloons. The sidewalks on either side of the street, from the Park to Fourteenth-street, were crowded with people, many ladies being mixed in, and the buildings along the route were alive with ladies and gentlemen, who crowded all the windows and filled the roofs. Patiently the vast throng waited and watched, exchanging good-humored jokes with the soldiers and policemen, and taking all the crowding and jostling with that degree of jollity for which a New-York crowd is celebrated. Business was entirely suspended, and show-windows were given up entirely to bevies of young and pretty maidens or more demure matrons and their progeny. At every street-corner wagons and drays had been brought to a standstill, and there stood, piled with elevated tiers of humanity. Broadway has seldom if ever been so crowded with people. Police Captains, who are used to this style of thing, say that they never saw so general a turnout of citizens.

MOTTOES AND FLAGS.

From every building along the route streamed the national colors, and some of them were decorated with a great variety of flags. Some waved from windows, some from balconies and others from the roofs. At one hotel we observed a large group of ladies occupying the balcony, and nearly every one of them waved a small specimen of the Stars and Stripes. There were many conspicuous mottoes hung upon the walls along the street, all indicating a hearty approval of the course of the distinguished guest of the city. From the front of Messrs. COCHRAN & Co. was displayed a large banner bearing the words:

WELCOME TO THE PRESIDENT OF OUR WHOLE COUNTRY!
With malice toward none; with charity for all.
A. LINCOLN.

The Olympic Theatre was gaily decked with flags and streamers. At Mr. BRADY's Photograph Gallery a large banner was displayed, bearing a likeness of the President, and a highly complimentary inscription.

Over the Ninth National Bank was the motto:

Welcome ANDREW JOHNSON!
Honor to the Chief Magistrate!

The Eighth National Bank displayed the following quotation, printed in largeletters, from one of President JOHNSON's speeches:

"I feel I can afford to do right, and, so feeling, God being willing, I intend to do right; and so far as in me lies, I intend to administer this Government upon the principles that lay at the foundation of it."—ANDREW JOHNSON, Jan. 7, 1866.

The harp and sunburst, together with Erin's green flag, were conspicuously presented at No. 3 Broadway. Beneath these ornaments was the motto:

CEAD MILLE FAILTHE.
(A hundred thousand welcomes.)

The flags and motto were suspended from the third story of the building across the street to a large tree on the opposite side of the way. There were many other inscriptions along Broadway of the usual character, expressing the hearty welcome New-York extends to the Chief Magistrate.

The Military.

Upon emerging from the western gate of the Park, amid the cheers of the multitude, the President received the salute of the military. The Second Regiment was the first to extend to him the honor of a "present arms," which courtesy he acknowledged by removing his hat and bowing frequently. Each regiment in turn presented arms, while the people cheered most heartily. The buildings on each side the street were white with waving handkerchiefs, the ladies continuing their enthusiastic demonstrations long after the President had passed. The gentlemen accompanying the President also bowed their acknowledgments as they received their proportion of popular applause. For the entire length of the route this ovation was kept up, the President bowing and smiling to the right and to the left as the crowd cheered and applauded.

As the Presidential party passed the military in line, each regiment wheeled by companies and fell in with the column. The procession, when thus completed, was composed as follows: Two regiments of cavalry, the First and Third, numbering about 500 men, mounted, commanded by Brig.-Gen. POSTLEY; Superintendent KENNEDY and his aid, Capts. MOUNT and JAMISON, in an open carriage; a section of Police in line, extending the full width of the street; President JOHNSON, Secretary SEWARD, Mayor HOFFMAN and A. T. STEWART, in an open barouche, drawn by six black horses; carriages containing the Postmaster-General (RANDALL) and Secretary WELLES, Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT in an open barouche; the Common Council in carriages; the Committee of Merchants, 200 in number, in carriages; and also carriages containing many military and naval officers stationed in this vicinity; the military followed in column of companies. The procession extended from the Park very nearly to Fourteenth-street. The crowd seemed unable to get its fill of gazing at the distinguished party, for no sooner had it passed one point that the crowd would rush to the side streets, run ahead a few blocks and again appear on Broadway in advance of the procession. In this way the people continued to dart in and out until they arrived at DELMONICO's, which hotel was speedily surrounded. The line of march was most admirably guarded throughout the entire length by the police, and there was no blocking up and halting as is usual on such occasions. The column moved steadily onward, the bands playing, the flags flying, the people cheering and waving their hats and handkerchiefs, while the men whom they thus honored returned the compliment in the only way they possibly could, with bows and smiles. Gens. GRANT and MEADE and Admiral FARRAGUT received a goodly share of the applause, those names being frequently shouted by the admiring throng. The procession marched up Broadway and Fifth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, the Presidential party and the accompanying carriages turning into Fifth-avenue, and thence to DELMONICO's, corner Fourteenth-street.

AT DELMONICO'S.

The hotel had been tastefully decorated with flags, and at the Fifth-avenue entrance a temporary platform had been erected, extending to over the sidewalk. The Police had lined the streets in the vicinity, permitting none to approach near the building. An immense crowd had congregated in Fifth avenue and Fourteenth-street, completely choking up those throughfares, and giving the Police considerable trouble to keep it in order. At 4 o'clock the bugles of the cavalry announced the approach of the procession, and presently the mounted troops were seen coming down the street. From the Fifth-avenue through, as vigorous and hearty cheers for the distinguished visitor ascended as had greeted him in Broadway, while from the windows of the elegant mansions on that street the flutter of white handkerchiefs, waved by hundreds of beautiful ladies, was as great as on the other portions of the route. At the corner of the street a halt was made to allow the guests to alight. The President was escorted into the hotel by Mayor HOFFMAN, and was speedily followed by the others of the party. They were shown to the parlors, where a few moments' rest was obtained, while the final preparations were being made for

THE REVIEW.

President JOHNSON soon appeared upon the platform and occupied the seat prepared for him. He was speedily surrounded by his friends, both military and civil. Gens. GRANT, MEADE, BUTTERFIELD, RAWLINS, Admiral FARRAGUT, Secretaries SEWARD and WELLES, Mayor HOFFMAN, Collector SMYTHE, and numerous other distinguished persons were present. The members of the Common Council and the heads of departments occupied the space in the rear of the Presidential party.

The head of the First Division soon entered the avenue from Thirteenth-street, and approached the reviewing stand. Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, accompanied by his staff and mounted escort, led the column. He was immediately followed by Gen. SPICER, commanding the First Brigade. After paying the customary salute to the President, Gen. SANDFORD dismounted and ascending the platform took his position beside the reviewing personage. The first regiment which passed the stand was the Second New-York, commanded by Col. REID. There were about 450 men in the ranks. They marched with platoon front, and made a most creditable appearance. The old Seventy-first Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. COLES, followed, winning applause form the spectators, both on and off the platform, by its soldierly appearance and steady marching. The Seventy-first had 450 men out. Col. THOMAS LYNCH followed with the Seventy-seventh Regiment, numbering 300 men. Col. WM. LYNCH brought up the rear of the brigade with 400 men of the Ninety-ninth Regiment. There were two or three good bands of music with the brigade, each one of which turned out opposite the President and played martial airs until the regiment to which it belonged had passed. The Second Brigade, commanded by Gen. BURGER, was the next in order. The General led the way with his staff, closely followed by the Third Regiment, (Bendix Zouaves) numbering 400 men. This regiment looked and marched remarkably well, winning a complimentary remark from Gen. GRANT. The Fifth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. MEYER commanding, also looked well. Its ranks were more than usually full, there being nearly 600 men under arms. The Sixth, Col. MASON, 250 men; the Twelfth. Col. WARD, 350 men; the Eighty-fourth, Col. CONKLING, 400 men; and the Ninetieth, Col. KREHBIEL, 400 men, completed this brigade. The First Artillery is attached to the Second Brigade, but portions of it were on detached service, firing salutes and performing escort duty. The brigade appeared in excellent condition, and was greeted with much applause. G

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LETTERS OF EUGENIE DE GUERIN. Edited by G. S. TREBUTIEN. New-York and London: ALEX. STRAHAN.

It is altogether impossible to read these charming letters without feeling a desire to know more of the woman of whose inner life they are evidently so accurate and satisfactory a reflex. M. TREBUTIEN, the editor of this volume, and M. SAINTE BEUVE, the distinguished critic, long ago gave them so enthusiastic an endorsement as to secure for them a cordial appreciation from that part of the literary public in France which does not depend for its enjoyment upon the highly-seasoned works of fiction or the other frivolous and trashy productions with which the French press teems, and in England Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD, whose judgments have been so repeatedly approved here, as well as other eminent critics, have fully endorsed the flattering opinions given by EUGENIE DE GUERIN's countrymen, who otherwise, from their very enthusiasm, might be suspected of a partiality based upon the fact of kindred nationality. In this country Mlle. DE GUERIN is a stranger to the multitude of readers who are sure hereafter to claim a better acquaintance with her, and for this reason it is unfortunate that the publication of her journal did not here, as in France and England, precede that of her letters. It is also to be re ret-ted that the publishers of this volume did not bear in mind this fact, and preface it with a sketch, however brief, of her, the crystal purity, the deep and tender affection, and the earnest piety of whose life are so simply and touchingly shadowed forth in these letters. The critical essay by Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD comprised in the volume of his writings, published by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, is the best possible introduction to these letters.

From the essay we learn that EUGENIE DE GUERIN was born in 1805, at the chateau of Le Cayla, in Languedoc. She was of a noble family, which had become reduced in circumstances, and the reverses which had brought about this result, or, perhaps we should say the fact itself, chastened and elevated her spirit, while the surroundings of her home—for Le Cayla was a solitary place—strengthened, deepened and intensified in every way those religious impulses which had early taken possession of her heart. Her mother died when EUGENIE was but 13 years old, leaving in her care two brothers and one sister, all younger than herself. MAURICE was the youngest, and a singular similarity of tastes at once formed a bond of union between him and his sister, which almost made a unit of their two lives. EUGENIE herself realized this fact, for she tells us in her journal: "We were two eyes looking out of one head." When eleven years old MAURICE was sent to school at Toulouse; thence he went to the College of Stanislas at Paris; next he became a member of the religious society which M. DE LAMENNAIS had formed at La Chenaie, in Brittany, and afterwards he lived chiefly in Paris, following literary pursuits, finally returning to his home in Le Cayla to die at the early age of twenty-nine, and just when his talents were securing wide recognition and enthusiastic admiration. Through these years his sister's affections grew into a yearning love which was intensified by an admiration of his genius little short of actual worship. Indeed, had it not been for that deep religious principle which governed her whole life she might almost have deified him. It would be hard, however, to imagine a love more unselfish, more truly sisterly in the highest and noblest sense than was that of EUGENIE for MAURICE. While in Paris MAURICE married a young Creole lady, whose fortune made his literary labor a pleasure, and EUGENIE at once acknowledged her whom her brother had thus honored as worthy of her own unreserved affection. At the same time the genius of EUGENIE which differed from that of MAURICE hardly so much as the nature of woman differs from that of man—for MAURICE did not possess that masculine strength which sometimes asserts itself so vigorously as to despise everything feminine in appearance—this peculiar genius of EUGENIE, we say, enabled her to follow her brother, and, indeed, to assist him without once trammeling or hindering his movements or progress. A single touching fact will show how deeply and sincerely she was devoted to him. Her journal—to the publication of which we have already referred—was written solely and exclusively for her brother's perusal, and was kept up without ever interfering with her correspondence with him, which was constant, and as frequent as the uncertain communication between Le Cayla and Paris would allow. After the death of MAURICE she tried to continue this journal, addressing it "to MAURICE in Heaven," but the entries were made at longer and longer intervals, and before a year had elapsed were discontinued altogether. During the nine years that she survived him—for MAURICE died July 19, 1839, while EUGENIE died May 31, 1848—she labored assiduously to make known to the world her brother's genius, but when she died after three years' illness at Le Cayla, the work which she had specially assigned herself—that of collecting and publishing all her brother's writings and letters—was still unfinished, and it was left for other hands to complete.

In reading either the journal or the letters of Mlle. DE GUERIN, and especially the former, it is impossible to avoid the feeling that we are intruding upon a privacy to which the unhallowed gaze of the world almost does violence in attempting to penetrate; and yet it might almost be said that these two beautiful lives would have been spent in vain had it not been for the record they have left, and of which these letters, so full of sisterly affection, so fervid with unobtrusive and sincere piety, so exquisitely natural and unaffected, so overflowing with the true poetical spirit, although expressed in the form of prose, and so faultless in a feminine grace manifested in every expression, form so large a part. Mingled with all this there is an occasional play of humor which is really charming. Thus, in midwinter, Mlle. DE GUERIN writes from her quet and indeed her desolate home in Le Cayla to MAURICE in Paris:

"Nothing prettier than these trees in their Winter dress, but long live that of Summer all the same! When one has nothing to see but trees, one would rather have them green than white. For you who see so many things, a little snow goes for nothing; for us here 'tis a great event, was so especially when I used to make snowballs, but for some time back that has been a lost delight. Winter gives me none now, except the gentle warmth of the chimney-corner; 'tis the pleasure of the old. What a distance between the doll and the tongs! And I've got to these last. Next will come spectacles, a stick, loss of teeth, said newfangledness, for after all the years do bestow them; and hence, since time has left off bringing me anything sweet, I would gladly send packing this first day of the year like a bore who returns too often. As you say, it is strange that one should be so gay at this time. That children should is natural enough, they come in for *boulouy;* for us again—Even if I could sometimes give new-year's gifts to my taste....."

And again:

"I sent you in my last a few lines which ought to satisfy you. CHARLES made a great stir in this neighborhood, especially the city of *gossip;* 'twas for this, 'twas for that he had come to Cayla. I was asked about his age and his fortune. I could hear people saying at the low mass, 'Too young for her;' and she was thinking the while, 'What have you to do with it?' But they have to do with many things besides, from our clogs to our consciences, at that sagacious tribunal; they know everything, thoughts, words, actions, omissions, everything in short except how vexatious such curiosity is. I am for liberty of the Press, but not for that of tongues. These should be a seizure made of some of these last about here."

To one of her few intimate friends she writes this incident:

"A poor beggar-woman has died of inflammation of the brain, leaving two children and a husband, who swallowed poison, very devoutly making, he said, the sign of the cross, as if about to take his soup. It was perhaps that which changed the poison in some way, for it did not kill him, but afterwards he went and threw himself into the water at Fédiès to drown his widowed anguish. That widower ought to have a place given him in the dictionary of illustrious men. He would be a good model for husbands."

We constantly have glimpses of the pleasure she finds in her domestic life. The dogs, the chickens and the innumerable pets with which she surrounds herself all receive their share of affectionate care. In doors also she finds amusement.

"Little PETER," she writes, "is a rather pretty child, who amuses me by the questions he puts. One evening, when I was hearing him his Catechism, he stopped me short to ask me whether the soul was immortal, and, soon after, what a philosopher was, and when I replied that it was some one wise and learned, 'Then, Mademoiselle, you are a philosopher.' This was said in such droll innocent good faith that my catechist gravity was upset for the evening; I thought I should have died of laughing. What gave him that philosophical conception of me was his seeing me open a large book and my knowing the *Catechism* by heart."

As the complaint which finally carries her idolized brother to the grave develops itself, a touching pathos tones down the letters, which are almost invariably serious in tone, until at his death the consolation she finds in religion alone represses the cry of anguish which her bereavement extorts from her. Here, however, we shall not follow. The brief sketch we have given of her life, or rather of the lives of EUGENIE and MAURICE, for the two are inseparable, with the passages extracted from the letters, will serve their purpose if they give an idea, however inadequate, of a volume which extorted from Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD the exclamation—in itself praise and criticism enough—"One good book, at least, in the literature of the year 1865."

SPARE HOURS. By JOHN BROWN, M. D. Second series. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Dr. BROWN's reputation in this country is so well established as to make it sure that any volume bearing his name as its author will be well received; but this series of essays, which has been ga hered especially for his American publishers, will be cordially welcomed upon its own merits. And it will be all the more warmly received for its simple dedication which reads thus: "The author dedicates this volume to the memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 'who through faith subdued kingdoms, and wrought righteousness.'" Dr. BROWN's style cannot be unqualifiedly commended as a model in respect of grace and polish, but whatever it loses in finish it gains in directness and manly vigor. His thoughts are fresh and original, and they are invariably expressed in such a way as to secure attention. His own peculiarities and his keen sense of humor fitted him to appreciate and understand the peculiar talent of JOHN LEECH, and h s essay upon that lamented artist very appropriately introduces this series of *Spare Hours*. Additional interest is given to the paper by the introduction of several sketches by the distinguished humorist, and not the least pointed part of the essay are the one or two abrupt foot notes by which the Doctor illustrates his views. Here is one of these characteristic paragraphs:

"We remember many years ago, in St. Andrews, on the air-day in September, standing before a show, where some wonderful tumbling and nun-ic and dancing was being done. It was called by way of "The Tempest," a ballet, and Miranda was pirouetting away all glorious with her crown and rouge and tinsel. She was young, with dark, wild, rich eyes and hair, and shapely, tidy limbs. The master of ceremonies, a big fellow of forty, with an honest, merry face, was urging the young lady to do her best, when suddenly I saw her start, and thought I heard a child's cry in the midst of the rough music. She looked eagerly at the big man, who smiled, made her jump higher than ever, at the same time winking to some one within. Up came the bewitching Ferdinand, glorious, too, but old and ebrioso; and under cover of a fresh round of cheers from the public, Miranda vanished. Presently the cry stopped, and big man smiled again, and thumped his drum more fiercely. I stepped out of the crowd, and getting to the end of the caravan, peered through a broken window. There was our gaudy flower-crowned Miranda sitting beside a cradle, on an old regimental drum, with her baby at her breast. O how lovely, how blessed, how at peace they looked, how all in all to each other! and the fat handy-pandy patting its plump, snowy, unfailing friend; it was like Hadad and young Ishmael by the brook. I learned that the big man was her husband, and used her well in his own gruff way."

Next in order we have the sketch of that curious little being, "Marjorie Fleming," with whom American readers long ago became acquainted. This paper reached such a popularity abroad that it was reprinted in various forms, and without due regard to Dr. BROWN's rights as the author. Against this unwarranted trespassing upon his privileges, Dr. BROWN protests in a brief prefatory note as follows:

"This little act of conveyancing—this 'engaging compilation,' as the publisher would have called it—puts me in mind of that pleasant joke in the preface to *Essays by Mr. Goldsmith:* 'I would desire in this case to imitate that fat man whom I have somewhere heard of in a shipwreck, who, when the saloon, prepared by famine, were taking slices from his body to satisfy their hunger, insisted, with great justice, on having the first cut for himself.'"

"Jeems the Door-keeper" is a lay sermon almost formal enough to be classed as a strictly clerical production, but full of homely, sensible and practical hints for young men, to an association of whom it was originally delivered. In Minchmoor we have a sketch of rambling, but not a rambling sketch, which is just the essay for this season of the year, when out of door exercise is so enjoyable. "The Enterkin" is familiar to all American readers of Dr. BROWN's writings, and so are the five lay sermons to working people on "Health;" but, perhaps, to a more limited extent. These, however, abounding as they do in practical wisdom, deserve a wide circulation. First of all "our duties to the Doctor" are discussed, and these principles are laid down:

1. It is your duty to trust the Doctor.
2. It is your duty to obey the Doctor.
3. It is your duty to speak the truth to the Doctor, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and,
4. It is your duty to reward the Doctor.

As an illustration under the first head we have the following story which Dr. BROWN tells, even if it is at his own expense:

"One day a laboring man came to me with indigestion. He had a sour and sore stomach, and heart burn; and the water-brash, and wind, and colic, and wonderful misery of body and mind. I found he was eating bad food, and too much of it; and then, when its digestion gave him pain, he took a glass of raw whisky. I made him promise to give up his bad food and his worse whisky, and live on pease-brose and sweet milk, and I wrote him a prescription, as we call it, for some medicine, and said, 'Take that, and come back in a fortnight and you will be well.' He did come back, hearty and hale; no colic, no sinking at the heart, a clean tongue, and a cool head, and a firm step, and a clear eye, and a happy face. I was very proud of the wonders my prescription had done; and having forgotten what it was, I said, 'Let me see what I gave you.' 'O,' says he, 'I took it.' 'Yes,' said I, 'but the prescription.' 'I took it, as you bade me; I swallowed it.' He had actually eaten the bit of paper, and been all the better of it; but it would have done him little, at least less good had he not trusted me when I said he would be better, and attended to my rules."

In the second sermon "The Doctor's Duties to You" are discussed, and these he defines to be "in the first place, to cure us; in the second, to be kind to us; in the third, to be true to us; in the fourth, to keep our secrets; in the fifth, to warn us, and, best of all, to forewarn us; in the sixth, to be grateful to us; and, in the last, to keep his time and temper."

These incidents are two of several given to enforce the first principle:

"A doctor was once attending a poor woman in labor; it was a desperate case, requiring a cool head and a firm will; the good man—for he *was* good—had neither of these, and losing his presence of mind, gave up the poor woman as lost, and retired into the next room to pray for her. Another doctor, who perhaps wanted what the first one had, and certainly had what he wanted, brains and courage, meanwhile arrived and called out, 'Where is Dr. ——?' 'O, he has gone into the next room to pray!' 'Pray! tell him to come here this moment and help me; he can work and pray too;' and with his assistance the snell doctor saved that woman's life."

"A story of a Frenchman, though I dare say we could tell it of ourselves. He was a great professor, and gave a powerful poison as a medicine for an ugly disease of the skin. He carried it very far, so as to weaken the poor fellow, who died just as the last vestige of the skin disease died too. On looking at the dead body, quite smooth and white, and also quite dead, he said, 'Ah, never mind, he was *dead cured.*'"

Every parent in the land should read the sermon "On children, and how to guide them," for its hints are practical, not theoretical, and they are evidently given as the direct results of the experience of one who loved the little ones, and who could understand their weaknesses. Next in order comes a general disquisition on "Health."

As the fifth and last of these admirable lay sermons, we have some characteristic "medical odds and ends," given "as an old wife would empty her pockets—such wallets they used to be!—in no regular order; here a bit of string, now a bit of gingerbread, now an 'aiple,' now a bunch of keys, now an old almanac, now tires *bawbees* and a bad shilling, a 'wheen' buttons all marrowless, a thimble, a bit of black sugar, and may be, at the very bottom, a 'goold guinea,'" and from these we select the following on "Beards:"

"I am for beards out and out, because I think the Maker of the beard was and is. This is reason enough; but there are many others. The misery of shaving, its expense, its consumption of time—a very corporation existing for no other purpose but to shave mankind. CAMPBELL the poet, who had always a bad razor, I suppose, and was late of rising, said he believed the man of civilization who lived to be sixty had suffered more pain in littles every day in shaving than a woman with a large family had from her lyings-in. This would be hard to prove; but it is a process that never gets pleasanter by practice; and then the waste of time and temper—the ugliness of being ill or unshaven. Now, we can easily see advantages in it; the masculine gender is intended to be more out of doors, and more in all weathers than the smooth-chinned ones, and this protects him and his Adam's apple from harm. It acts as the best of all respirators to the mason and the east wind. Besides, it is a glory; and it must be delightful to have and to stroke a natural beard, not one like bean-stalks or a bottle-brush, but such a beard as Abraham's or Abd-el-Kader's. It is the beginning ever to cut, that makes all the difference. I hazard a theory, that no hair of the head or beard should ever be cut, or needs it, any more than the eyebrows or eyelashes. The finest head of hair I know is one which was never cut. It is not too long; it is soft and thick. The secret where to stop growing is in the end of the native untouched hair. If you cut it off, the poor hair does not know when to stop; and if our eyebrows were so cut, they might be made to hang over our eyes, and be wrought into a veil. Beside, think of the waste of substance of the body in hewing away so much hair every morning, and encouraging an endless rotation of crops! Well then, I go in for the beards of the next generation, the unshorn beings whose beards will be wagging when we are away; but of course they must be clean. But how are we to sup our porridge and kail? Try it when young, when there is just a shadowy down on the upper lip, and no fears but they will do all this 'elegantly' even."

After this eulogium on "beards," one turns involuntarily to the frontispiece of the volume, which is a likeness of Dr. BROWN, expecting to see a face patriarchal in its length of beard at least, but which is nevertheless free from the suspicion of moustache or goatee, although the side whiskers are allowed to have their own way. Can it be that the Doctor does not in other respects practice more nearly what he preaches. Beside the papers already alluded to, we have a brief one, entitled, "More of Our Dogs," with an eloquent "plea for a dog-home;" an essay upon "Bibliomania;" one entitled, "In Clear Dream and Solemn Vision," and, last of all, a sketch of a "Jacobite Family." We have purposely omitted to include the paper on "Thackeray," for except half a dozen pages which introduce it, the essay is written mainly, as a foot-note informs us, by Dr. BROWN's "young and accomplished friend, HENRY H. LANCASTER, Advocate." This sketch of THACKERAY's career is pleasantly written, but it is commonplace, and entirely lacks the vigor and originality which are the chief charm of Dr. BROWN's writings. Those who may purchase this series of *Spare Hours*, expecting to get the Doctor's estimate of the great novelist, will not soon forgive him for thus foisting upon them nearly one hundred pages—about one-fifth of the whole volume—of some one else's opinions and composition. "HENRY H. LANCASTER, Advocate," may be a very promising young man, but the public would rather take him "pure and simple," and pass judgment upon his merits independently of Dr. BROWN's indorsement.

VENETIAN LIFE. By WILLIAM D. HOWELL, New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

There is much of poetry in Mr. HOWELL's prose, and life in Venice is a theme admirably adapted to his pen. But although his residence there was recent, a change has already come over the spirit of her dreams, and it is just the change for which the Venetians have longed so deeply and earnestly, that they might have VICTOR EMMANUEL for their King, and be freed from the hated Austrian rule. A single sentence in the first chapter of this volume almost makes the reader wish that its writing had been postponed for a few months. Mr. HOWELL says: "Exercising at Venice official functions, by permission and trust of the Austrian Government, I cannot regard the cessation of these functions as release from obligations both to that Government and my own, which render it improper for me, so long as the Austrians remain in Venice, to criticise their rule, or contribute, by comment on existing things, to embitter the feeling against them elsewhere." A month or two might have removed Mr. HOWELL's scruples, and enabled him to give us pictures even more perfect than he has done of his life in Venice; but had it not been for this half apology few would have suspected that he had suppressed anything. For nearly half a century, but more particularly since 1859, when the peace of Villafranca was concluded, the hatred of the Venetians for the Austrians has been growing more and more intense, until it had at last become so essental a part of their life that it is hard to see how they will exist now their oppressors are gone. They will have no more use for those bombs which have been exploded in the theatres as a warning to the tyrants; the occupation of the members of the Comitate Veneto is gone, for the object they have so long labored to accomplish—the union of Venice and the dominions of VICTOR EMMANUEL—is accomplished; and the Venetian ladies can again resume the amusements in which they delight, but which they have so long denied themselves with persistent patriotism. And this great change has been brought about, as Mr. HOWELL tells us the Venetians have always felt that it must be, if it came at all, by no effort of their own. Yet they could not have anticipated the course of events which has wrought so great a change in their condition with such startling suddenness. During three years, beginning with the Winter of 1861-'62, Mr. HOWELL resided in Venice as United States Consul. Part of the time he lived the life of a bachelor and part that of a benedict, but the change in his circumstances only afforded him an opportunity which he well improved to experience another phase of Venetian life. He observed closely and keenly the habits of the people among whom he was thrown, and he writes so pleasantly and agreeably of what he saw that the reader fairly feels a touch of Venetian languor stealing over him. As a reflex of what Venice was during the latter days of Austrian rule, Mr. HOWELL's book will possess historic value, notwithstanding the reservations he felt compelled to make. At the same time it faithfully describes the characteristics of the people as they will continue to be in spite of their change of ruler.

THE MYSTERY OF INIQUITY UNVAILED IN SEVEN DISCOURSES. By CHANDLER CURTIS.

The purpose of this volume is sufficiently revealed in the dedication, which reads as follows: "To Protestants of every denomination these discourses, showing the nature, erroneousness and destination of Popery, are very respectfully and affectionately dedicated by the author." Mr. CURTIS inclines to reckon the "prophetic years" from 612, and therefore names 1902, instead of 1866, as the time "when the religion of the (Arabian) false prophet will cease to prevail in the world."

THE HOUSE BY THE CHURCHYARD. A Novel. By J. SHERIDAN LE FANU. New-York: CARLETON.

Although this story cannot be commended for the clearness or interest of its plot, something may be said in favor of its often rollicking Irish dialogue and bits of description. The circumstances are all delineated as occurring near Dublin, and are intended to illustrate Irish life as it was a hundred years ago.

Miscellaneous.

—Some young men in Mobile lately wrote to Miss AUGUSTA J. EVANS for aid in making up a library for their literary association. In a letter promising them some contributions she said: "The deplorable paucity of public libraries at the South has materially retarded the intellectual development of our people, and the successful accomplishment of your admirable scheme is, indeed, a 'consummation devoutly to be wished.'"

—Gen. PARRY is going to publish at his own expense, and as a contribution to history, an octavo pamphlet of 100 pages, giving a narrative of his operations during the last year of the war, including his services with LEE from the Rapidan to the James, his raid into Maryland and his campaign against SHERIDAN, or rather SHERIDAN's campaign against him.

—The rebel Gen. WHEELER is writing a book giving a history of the operation of the cavalry force under his command during the war. The Louisville *Courier* declares WHEELER "a signal failure," and says that "although he succeeded in making a great deal of noise in the world he never accomplished any results."

—The Washington *Intelligencer* states that the office of the *Nautical Almanac* is about to be removed from Cambridge to Washington. The superintendence of the *Almanac* has been placed in charge of Prof. J. H. C. COFFIN, Senior Professor of the Corps of Professors of Mathematics.

—Rev. MOSES D. HOGE and Mr. WM. BROWN propose to issue on Oct. 15 the first number of the *Richmond Eclectic Magazine*. It will be a monthly, and will be devoted to religion and literature, making selections from the foreign religious magazines a leading feature.

—"*Dr. Johns,*" Mr. MITCHELL's story soon to be issued by Messrs. CHAS. SCRIBNER & Co., will be comprised in two volumes. It has the supplementary title, "A Narrative of Certain Events in the Life of an Orthodox Congregational Minister of Connecticut."

—JOHN ESTEN COOK, Esq., proposes to publish, shortly, "a full and reliable record of the noble actions of Southern women—their charities, self-sacrifice, and heroic courage and devotion—during the trying scenes of the late war."

—"Life and Death Eternal," is the title of an elaborate argument against the theory of annihilation. It is the production of Dr. S. C. BARTLETT, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, and is published by the American Tract Society.

—*The Miner* is the title of a new magazine, published in San Francisco by the California Mining Bureau Association. It is devoted specially to the promotion of the mining interests of the Pacific States and Territories.

—Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS have in press Hon. GEORGE S. HILLIARD's oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Amherst College at its last anniversary. It is on the political duties of the educated classes.

—The *Michigan Quarterly Register and Annual Cavendar*, a magazine to be devoted to the development of the natural resources of the State after which it is named, is to be started at Detroit.

—Mr. GILES M. HILLYER, of Natchez, Miss., has issued the prospectus of *The Southern Muson*, which it is intended shall be a monthly magazine. ALBERT PIKE will be one of the editors.

—J. WM. JONES is writing "the religious history of the Army of Northern Virginia." He appeals to former chaplains in that part of the rebel service for information and data.

—A St. Louis bookseller has offered a premium of $100 for a poem, the proceeds from the sale of which he proposes to devote to the Southern Relief Association.

—BASIL DUKE, chief of staff to JOHN MORGAN, is writing the life of the great guerrilla. DUKE has the necessary literary qualifications. He graduated at Yale College.

—It is announced that Gen. ROBERT E. LEE will publish, in November, a new edition of *Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States*, by Col. HENRY LEE.

—Miss EVANS, of Mobile, author of *Beulah*, and Mrs. WINFIELD, of Kentucky, author of the *Household of Bouverie*, both have novels in course of publication by CARLETON.

—There is a general onslaught by Southern journals on *Harper's Weekly* for its intense radicalism, and many newsdealers refuse to keep it on sale.

—The name of the new novel on which Mrs. R. H. STODDARD is engaged is said to be *Temple House*. It is a story of life in New-England.

—A literary and musical fortnightly paper, to be called the *Fireside*, is soon to be published at Lynchburgh, Va., by Capt. C. C. DE NORDENDORF.

—CHARLES DICKENS finds his home engagements so numerous that he cannot visit this country the present year, as he hoped to do.

—Some of the essays in *Venetian Life*, Mr. HOWELL's book, were originally published in the form of letters to the Boston *Advertiser*.

—The *Nation* is now published by E. L GODKIN & Co. Mr. GODKIN has been the editor of the paper since it was established.

—A fortnightly paper called the "*Bat and Ball*" and devoted to the "National Game," has been established at Hartford, Conn.

—Mr. BANCROFT has completed the last volume of his history of the United States, and it will be published in a few weeks.

—The Bostonian admirers of HUBERT SPENCER have presented him with an elegant gold watch of American manufacture.

—GEO. P. MARSH is discussing dictionaries in a series of articles in the *Nation*, making WEBSTER's dictionary the text.

—Messrs. ROBERTS BROTHERS, of Boston, announce *Barry Cornwall's Memoir of Charles Lamb* as nearly ready.

—"The Bishop's Son" is the title of a serial by ALICE CARY, now publishing in the Springfield *Republican*.

—The *American Infant's Magazine*, an illustrated monthly of sixteen pages, is soon to commence in Boston.

—Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR's first poem of any length—the picture of St. John—will be published early this Fall.

—JEAN INGELOW has written a novel, which will soon be published simultaneously here and in England.

—Mr. EDMUND QUINCY is engaged in writing the biography of the late JOSIAH QUINCY, his father.

—J. S. C. ABBOTT is writing "The Lives of the American Presidents."

—Dr. O. W. HOLMES is said to be writing a story of American life.

FOREIGN LITERARY ITEMS.

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS presided a short time since at the distribution of prizes at Sorbonne, and in a speech which he made on the occasion insisted that at the present day, as much as in the time of ROLLIN, the best discipline for a youth *d'elite* was the study of ancient languages and the constant reading of the writers of antiquity. On this point he said the church agreed with the universities, Oxford with the Sorbonne, and Northern with Southern Germany. He could find no serious conflict on the subject. In the following passage, the only one at all political, the Minister of Foreign Affairs took an opportunity to illustrate his thesis by a compliment to the author of the *Life of the Cæsar*, and the mediator of Nikolsberg: "Why seek far back for examples of the benefits of classical education? Have we not before our eyes a living proof of the truths I am demonstrating? Amidst the events which threatened to overturn Europe a tutelar genius appears, and, soaring above the storm, restores serenity:

"Celsa sedet, Æolus arce
Sceptra tenens, mulcetque animos, et temperat iras."

In what school was formed this calm and vigorous mind? Was it initiated into the art of governing men and things by deep study of the annals of antiquity? Did not the pen which has just traced the preliminaries of peace write the *Life of Cæsar?* Happy the young Prince who finds at once a model in the acts and a lesson in the writings of his august father, and is thus prepared to show to the generation of which you are the ancestors,

Quid mens rite, quid indoles
Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus
Possit!

In conclusion, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS encouraged the laureates of the Sorbonne by confidently predicting that in the future, as for the last sixty years, the prize list would contain by anticipation the names of generals, judges, administrators and *savants*. His modesty probably prevented him from adding—ministers.

The Rev. J. M. NEALE, Warden of Sackville College, East Grinstead, England, died recently, at the early age, considering the extent of his literary labors, of 48. The reverend gentleman obtained the Seatonian prize at Cambridge (for an English sacred poem) no fewer than nine times, between 1845 and 1861. His chief works are the *History of the Holy Eastern Church*, and a *History of the Patriarchate of Alexandria* (1850). He has published an expurgated edition of BUNYAN's *Pilgrim's Progress*, and his notes thereon gave rise to much controversy. For children and schools he has written a *Church History, Stories from Church History* (four series), *Hymns, Histories of Greece and Portugal, Stories from the Crusades and the Heathen Mythology*, and *Tales of Christian Heroism*. Among his other productions are: *Agnes de Tracey, Duchenier, or the Revolt of La Vendee, Herbert Tresham, Aylon Priory and Shepperton Manor, Mediæval Hymns, Readings for the Aged, The Primitive Liturgies*, and a *History of the Jansenist Church of Holland*. A series of hymns on the "Joys of Paradise," translated from the rhythm of St. Bernard of Morlaix, beginning "Brief life is here our portion," "Jerusalem the Golden," "For thee, O dear, dear country," have found their way into nearly every modern collection. The reverend gentleman, says the London *Express*, is, however, probably best known for his connection with the East Grinstead Sisterhood, a society of Anglican nuns, whose labors in nursing the sick have been widely recognized. For many years his relations with them exposed him to great obloquy, and on one occasion he was mobbed at Lewes while celebrating the obsequies of Miss SCOBELL, a sister who had died from a fever caught in her attendance upon a patient. Last year the first stone of the permanent nunnery was laid with great pomp. Mr. NEALE has not lived to see the completion of the building.

Prof. HAUGHTON communicates a paper to the current number of the *Philosophical Magazine* "On Hanging, Considered from a Mechanical and Physiological Point of View." After having given an elaborate mathematical investigation of the hanging of the twelve faithless handmaids of Penelope, in the twenty-second book of the Odyssey, he goes on to consider the present method of hanging, which he considers extremely clumsy and unnecessarily painful to the criminal. Prof. HAUGHTON has ascertained from his own observations that the shock of a ton dropped through one foot is just sufficient to fracture the anterior articulating surfaces of the second vertebra at their contact with the atlas, and that this fracture allows the shock to fall upon the medulla oblongata so as to produce instantaneous death. Thus, a criminal weighing 160 pounds should be allowed a 14 feet drop, (160x14=2,240 poinds.) It is the practice in Ireland to use a drop of nearly this length. Although death takes place immediately that the criminal arrives at the bottom of the drop, yet the second or so which he takes to fall is doubtless one of extreme mental anguish, to avoid which the author gives a rule for producing instantaneous death by the American method, which consists in suddenly lifting the criminal into the air by means of a great weight attached to the other end of the rope fastened round his neck.

The geographical collection of the Imperial Library at Paris, which is the most valuable in Europe, has lately acquired, by the active zeal of M. E. CORTAMBERT, *conservateur* of this department, three of the most ancient maps extant, their dates being of the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries. The first represents the coast of Venetia, from the Peave to the mouths of the Po; it was drawn out during the reign of Doge PETER ZIANO, by a Greek of the name of THEOPHANES. Its peculiarity consists in the fact that the inscription on the map, although in Latin, is written in Greek characters. This map bears date 1205, and was therefore drawn in the time of King JOHN. The second map, which, like the first, has evidently been for centuries concealed among the treasures of a Venetian noble's library, represents the same territory, but was executed nearly a century later, as the dates 1273 and 1274 may be deciphered at one corner. It is signed by PETER FOGNANO, and PETER GORROSIO has specially marked out on it the confines between the republic of Venice and the principality of Carrara. The third map is of Palestine, with the lake of Tiberias and that of Gennesareth, and bears the well-known signature of two illustrious geographers, MARINUS SANUTUS and DOMENICUS PIZIGANUS, as well as the date of 1350. PIZIGANO marked the cities, but MARINO SANUTO, who traveled much in the East, has drawn the roads.

The *Daily News* publishes a memoir of a distinguished Roman nobleman and patriot, the Duke SFORZA CESARINA, who has just died, and whose political career, the *News* observes, closely interwoven as it has been for many years past with the liberal policy of Italy, has offered a bright exception to the life of his class in Rome, the members of which, as is well known, are mostly addicted to Austro-clerical and obscurantist views. Born in 1807, at Rome, the Duke, in 1837, became allied by marriage with an English lady of property, Miss CAROLINE SHIRLEY, by whom he had two sons. A study of the character and circumstances of Italy early convinced the Duke, who was a man of shrewd insight, that the salvation of Italy would in great measure be derived from the monarchico-constitutional institutions of Piedmont; he therefore declined to take part in the Roman Republic when the latter for a brief season flourished under the auspices of Signor MAZZINI, and even so long ago as 1848 he turned yearningly toward the House of Savoy, of which he has ever since been an adherent. His last words for his country was thus expressed: "Let Italy," he said, "henceforth eschew all foreign influence, either Austrian or French, and let its people be nothing but Italians."

The *Spectator* does not seem to be altogether pleased with Miss MARGARET HOWITT's *Twelve Months with Fredenka Breme in Sweden*. In the course of a review of the work, that journal says: We particularly dislike the tone in which this book is written, yet a great many estimable people would particularly like it, and we would shock them very much by disclosing our real feelings. Our reason is that the tone, to adopt an Americanism, is "powwowy" in the extreme. It is the excess of *naveté* pure and artificially, he *naveté* of a young girl of 17, as mincing as her voice and as genuine as her ringlets. In Miss HOWITT's own diary, while it was in the unapproachable sacredness of manuscript, all the little details of what she considers Swedish life might no doubt be interesting. Writing from abroad, you think it worth while to tell your family that the coachman who took you to a ball was named Lundqvist, that you ordered him to come at half-past twelve, and that, going away earlier, you left a message for him with a friendly coachman. But when all these things are committed to print they look very different.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE has taken to writing poetry in his old age, and the *Reader* says of a volume just published by him: "Its contents are equally remarkable for a total absence both of decided excellences and decided faults. On the one hand, there is not a single piece which does not convince us of the presence of an educated and refined mind; on the other, there is not discernible a single stroke which could delude us into the idea that we were standing before a true and great poet. The metres flow smoothly, the rhymes run easily, some of the images possess considerable prettiness, but as much original poetry—and all real poetry is original—might be found in the Blue Book. Occasionally, we came across a neat piece of antithesis or an expression that reminds us of epigram, but it has not been our fortune to stumble upon anything which justifies us in calling his Lordship a poet."

Some idea of the Queen's literary taste may be formed by a recent selection of books made by her. The Inverness *Courier* says:

"We stated lately that Her Majesty had kindly announced her intention of presenting the Workingmen's Club here with a selection of books—works of fiction and light literature. As the books were expressly selected by Her Majesty, it may be interesting to give a list of them, as sent by Dr. ROBERTSON to Mr. MACDOUGALL, Hawthorn Walk. They are the *Waverly Novels*, Scott's Poetry, *Smile's Lives of the Engineers*, Cooper's Novels, (26 volumes,) *My Schools and Schoolmasters, Hudson's Twelve Years in India*, Grant's Novels, (19 volumes,) *Hedwick* and *Nicholas Nickleby, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, Aytoun's Lays of the Cavaliers, Gleg's Life of Wellington, Scott's Tales of a Grandfather*, Marryatt's Novels, (13 volumes,) and Bulwer's *Last Days of Pompeii*. The books have arrived, and are all strongly bound."

Messrs. BELL & DALDY have republished the complete works of RALPH WALDO EMERSON in two volumes. The *Press* says: EMERSON has taken his place among those American authors whom the best class of English readers honor. Somewhat mystical in conception, there is a depth in his philosophy which gratifies thinkers, and a freshness and richness in his style that are charming. His essays on "Nature" "Art" and "History" are masterpieces of disquisition. EMERSON would have lived and died a mystic but for his contact with the vigorous and aggressive forces of the age. He lectures and delivers orations in the principal cities of the New World, and this gives his mind a practical turn. His addresses form an excellent antidote to stump oratory.

M. TREMAUX read a paper before the French Academy recently which the reader says is worthy the author of *Victoria in toto Cœlo*. It is styled *The Universal Causes of Motion*. NEWTON and LAPLACE are, in his opinion, little more than illustrious dotards. "It is impossible that the Newtonian system, which in no way explains the cause of the planetary movements, and which besides only establishes an inconstant equilibrium, can govern the world through a thousand pertubations, of which the smallest, by constantly increasing, would end by upsetting the equilibrium of all. Besides, as soon as ever it was known that the laws of KEPLER were only approximately true, the radical vice in the Newtonian law became apparent."

Miss CARPENTER, one of the most efficient among English philanthropists, whose book upon prison reforms attracted much attention, is about, it is said, to visit Bombay, to see whether, with her skill in organization, she cannot quicken the movement toward the education of native women. A foreign literary journal remarks that the experiment is a bold one, for she knows no native language and will soon find that the Parsees are too exceptional a race to be taken as guides; that to accomplish anything really great she must address herself to the main body of the people, who in every province and town of India are Hindoos.

The seventh volume of *Guizot's Memoirs*, terminating on the eve of the revolution, will make its appearance next year. The eighth volume, it is said, is not to be given to the public until after the death of the author. It is kept written up to the latest moment. GUIZOT's correspondence is also to be published after his decease. A correspondent says his letters are believed to be of the greatest interest, including, among others, 1,200 letters from LOUIS PHILIPPE upon every event of importance which took place between 1840 and 1848.

A Rome correspondent writes: M. TISCHENDORF came to Rome last February to obtain from the Pope permission to publish a *fac-simile* of the Greek Bible in the Vatican, according to the method which succeeded so well in reproducing the Sinai manuscript, edited at St. Petersburg, under the auspices of the Emperor ALEXANDER. The Pope fully approved of M. TISCHENDORF's proposition, but reserved the execution of it to the Holy See, and this work will soon be commenced with the assistance of Father VERCELLONE.

The eleventh thousand of *Ecce Homo*, with the latest preface, is issued here by ROBERTS BROTHERS, just as the twelfth thousand is announced in England. A writer in the *Church Journal* says of this book: "The manuscript is said to have been placed in the publisher's hands through the ag

probable that Mrs. BUCK will die, but Mrs. FISHER will probably live.

Judging from appearances, Mrs. BUCK was the first attacked, the child next, and Mrs. FISHER last. Mrs. FISHER had recovered so as to be able to tell all she knows of the affair. She says she was awakened by hearing whispering at the foot of the bed, and supposed that some one was whispering with the little girl. Soon the girl cried, "Father, father," and then screamed. She then got up to go into Mrs. BUCK's room to awaken her, when she received a blow, which was the last she remembers. The hat left in the house was identified as the one worn by the mulatto, JOHN TAYLOR, the day previous.

This fiend in human shape is only 17 years old. He is quite white, probably a quadroon. The only cause he is known to have had for committing this inhuman act is that, last Spring, he hired out to Mr. BUCK to work for him four months. After working about eight days, he quit work and hired out to another man, leaving Mr. BUCK in a busy time, who refused to pay him for what he had done, saying that he was a great damage to him. The fellow said he did not care much about the pay and went away. Since that he has been heard to say that if BUCK did not pay him he would repent it. He had previously worked for Mr. BUCK and received his pay. At this time he was at work for Mr. CHRISTIAN CREITZ, about five or six mile from Mr. BUCK's. When Mr. CREITZ went to bed, TAYLOR was sitting up, and soon went away and did not return until after midnight. When he came in Mr. CREITZ asked him where he had been. He answered, to the show at the school-house. He then went to bed, but got up just before daylight, and when Mr. CREITZ got up, had gone and taken his clothes. He went to Mr. WAIT's before they were up and got Mr. CREITZ's rifle which WAIT had borrowed a few days before, telling them that Mr. CREITZ wanted it to hunt squirrels, and took it with him.

He was tracked to this city, where he took breakfast and then started North. Soon after he left, the news came of the murder, and officers were sent out in different directions, the City Marshal, JAMES P. BAKER and F. ROWLEY going on the line of the railroad. When near Bath, Marshal BAKER saw a man bearing the description, and hailed him, pretending he wanted to make inquiries of him about something. He at first did not want to stop, but the officer in a laughing manner, asked him what was the use of being in such a hurry and why he couldn't tell if he had seen a man with a span of sorrel horses. Then he stopped and told him he had not, and as the Marshal came up, he brought down the gun and cocked it, but BAKER finally got hold of it to look at it, when ROWLEY came up and he was captured. When taken he had on the hat of Mr. BUCK's son, which was missed. Probably his hat fell off, and in the darkness he took the wrong one.

He was confined in the city jail all the afternoon, and in the evening was taken to Mason to the County Jail. An infuriated crowd was anxiously waiting around the jail door all the afternoon to get at the prisoner when he should be taken out, but the officers took him before they expected, and thus succeeded in getting him away, though one man did hit part, catching hold of the horses and holding them till he was forced away by the officers, and another man has knocked down by some one.

He made a full confession to Marshal BAKER, from which it appears he was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, his father being a white man and his mother a slave woman of mixed blood. He says he was captured by a Michigan cavalry regiment in the early part of the war, and after serving in the regiment for about a year was sent by the Chaplain to Hillsdale County, where he worked out on dinerent farms for about a year, when he went to Pulaski, Jackson County, where he worked for a month and then enlisted in the Michigan colored regiment at Jackson, in which regiment he served for about a year and a quarter. He was mustered out at Detroit and went back to Pulaski, where he attended school some last Winter. Last Spring he came to Delhi, and first hired out to Mr. BEECH, as previously stated.

He says that he went to Mr. BUCK's house on Thursday night to ask him for the money he owed him, and after hesitating for a while and walking around the house, he went in through the window, taking an ax with him, which he had found outside, to defend himself in case there should be any difficulty and Mr. BUCK should get any advantage over him. He says he did not intend to kill anybody, and did not know that Mr. BUCK was out of the house. He states that he encountered the little girl first, who was awakened by his movement, and asked who was there. He replied, telling her who it was, and ordering her to keep still. When she called to her father he seized the ax, and in his fright and confusion struck her, and followed this up by other blows and attacks upon Mrs. FISHER and Mrs. BUCK, who had become aroused by the noise.

This is the material part of his confession, and is probably truthful, as it seems to tally with the facts ascertained at the scene of the tragedy.

Curious Case in Washington—What "Motherly Instincts" will Do.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 28.

A very curious case has just been developed in this city, which has occasioned considerable talk and speculation among those who have been informed of it. It appears that a young lady residing in the Northern Liberties, whose initials are L. R., being about to become a mother without the license of a wedding ring, wished to hide her disgrace, and made preparations for her confinement. It was previously arranged that when the child was born that Dr. ——, who was to be called in, was to take it to a nurse, which he did, when the event occurred.

Here another part of the story commences. The Doctor, about this time, had been consulted by a girl named J. P., who formerly resided on Thirteenth-street, and was then stopping in the neighborhood of the railroad depot. She had been making efforts to induce her "protector" to marry her, and to further her purposes, pretended to be *enciente*. The Doctor having got possession of Miss R.'s child, informed the P. girl that all could be arranged, and accordingly she feigned confinement, when the Doctor was sent for, and he came with the child of R., leaving it in charge of a nurse in the room. A few days subsequent to this pretended confinement, the "protector" having been sent for, called to see the putative mother, and seeing the child there, and believing himself to be the father thereof, he gave his promise that in a short time he would legitimatize it by marrying the mother, but he could not do so at present on account of the opposition he would have in his family. By this time the true mother became suspicious that the Doctor had not been dealing fairly with her child, and yearning for her offspring, she sent for the doctor, and requested him to restore the child. The Doctor of course promised and left. Thinking it his duty to satisfy the mother, he procured a babe, which he took to her; but her motherly instincts were not to be deceived, and she refused the bogus baby, and subsequently took it to the Doctor's office, where it was left.

For some days negotiations have been going on between the parties interested, and it was confidently believed that before the affair could be settled satisfactorily the assistance of a police justice would be necessary. The thing has been straightened out at last; the bogus mother having given up the child to the real mother and left the city with the bogus child, which she hopes to pass off upon her unsuspecting protector according to her original programme as his own, and thereby effect a marriage.

How Convenient Good Friends are—The Small Freaks of a Confidence Man.

From the Troy Times, Aug. 28.

A young man named EDWARD MORGAN, who has resided at Easton, Washington County, has been "doing" the farmers in that locality for a year past, in the polite way of forging their notes for sums varying from $100 up to $300. He carried on his operations for some time in a high-handed manner, and when occasionally his freaks came to light the matter was "hushed up," as he belonged to one of the first families. A few weeks since, however, the place grew too hot for him, so hot, in fact, that he found it desirable to leave, which he accordingly did, and proceeded to Albion, Orleans County, and enlisted in the regular army under an officer at that place. His friends in Easton, gratified with this proof of the young man's patriotism, grew charitable at once, and freely paid out their money to make good those who had been "out" by MORGAN's forgery practices. There was one farmer, however, who was forgotten in all this, and presenting his bill, amounting to about $220, he was informed that it would not be paid as the young man had enlisted in the army. The farmer, however, was not satisfied with this plan, and last week came to Troy to consult with Superintendent LENDON in reference to the matter. It seems that MORGAN had written to a friend in Easton, and told him in replying to direct to Frank Taylor, an *alias* which he had assumed. Superintendent LENDON at once telegraphed to an officer at Albion and ascertained that "Frank Taylor" was a recruiting officer at that place. It seems that he had enlisted under this name, and owing to his intelligence and "cheek" had been deputized to assist in recruiting. The farmer went back to Easton, secured a warrant, and accompanied by a constable proceeded to Albion in pursuit of the absconder. No sooner had they landed at the depot of the latter place than almost the first man they met proved to be ED. MORGAN *alias* Frank Taylor. He was somewhat surprised at the unexpected appearance of a Washington County official, but quietly surrendered, and was brought back to the scene of his exploits, where he is at present quietly waiting for some of his friends to come to his rescue and again save him from the terrible ordeal of facing a jury.

The Indianapolis Forger Captured.

From the Indianapolis Herald, Aug. 25.

ROBERT S. TROTTER, of Ladoga, in this State, who obtained money from several of the banks of this city, on forged paper, and absconded, was arrested in Minneapolis, Minn., on the 23d inst.

As a great many exaggerated accounts of the amount of money obtained by this scoundrel from our city bankers have been in circulation, we have taken the trouble to get a correct list of the amounts so obtained, which are as follows:

From Indiana National Bank	$5,600
From Kingan & Co.	5,200
From Indiana Banking Company	2,500
From Merchants' National Bank	1,600
Total	$14,000

In addition to this, TROTTER obtained money from Messrs. FLETCHER & SHARPE, the correct amount of which we have been unable to learn.

Lieut. W. R. JOHNSON, of our City Police, tracked TROTTER from Detroit to Bayfield, Wis., thence across the wilderness to St. Paul, Minn., where he lost him. Lieut. JOHNSON is still on the hunt of him, but will, no doubt, soon return, as he will learn of TROTTER's arrest through the Press.

Thus has the boldest and most successful forger that ever operated in our city been detected and caught, and no doubt he will expiate his crimes in the walls of our State prison. We have not learned of the amount of money found on TROTTER on his arrest, but presume it must have been large.

The Fenians and Party Politics.

At a recent meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood of Buffalo, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Fenian Brotherhood of the city of Buffalo are pained to see, and have just cause to be displeased at the efforts made by wily politicians, who care more for the advancement of their private interest and party ends, than any real, heartfelt sympathy for the cause of Ireland; therefore, be it

Resolved, That desiring the friendship of all true lovers of Irish freedom, we, as an organization, discountenance all connection with American politics, and lay aside all religious tenets, as matters that are of a purely private nature, which each individual must settle between his duty to his country and to his God.

Resolved, That we deprecate all attempts to introduce firebrands of this nature into the organization, and no such subjects will, for a moment, be tolerated in any circle.

Resolved, That the individual who attempts to make political speeches or capital out of the Fenian Brotherhood, is an enemy to our sacred cause, no matter what his profession to the contrary may be, and should be shunned and denounced by every well-wisher of Irish Independence.

Resolved, That we, as a people, are a power in this land, and are competent to carry out the great work now undertaken by the "Fenian Brotherhood," viz.: the independence of Ireland, without compromising the people or Government of this country, whose interests we have always maintained, even with our blood and our treasure.

Northern Men in the South.

A correspondent at Tullahoma, Tenn., writing to the Shelbyville *Union*, gives the following bit of intelligence in reference to Northern immigration to that part of the State. The slanders that Northern men of enterprise are not welcomed in Tennessee, nay, that they would be in danger of their lives in settling here, is doing more to retard the prosperity of our State, and at the same time reviling the fair fame of our citizens, than all other causes combined. We may here remark that the folks at Tullahoma are making organized efforts to secure immigration to their section. Here is what the correspondent says:

"The prospects at this time are truly encouraging. Quite a number of fine farmers from the North have bought land and settled among us, and are highly pleased with the country. Many of their friends will follow them the approaching Winter. Our colonization scheme will also prove a success, and with the good enterprise that is now diffused through our people, we think we will have a prosperous manufacturing village in a few years. We will be something more than 'sand diggers,' 'chestnut merchants,' and 'huckleberry peddlers' yet. All we lack is capital and immigration. The one we are trying to make, the other we cordially invite to come. Whether you be Dutch, Irish, Scotch, Norwegian, Swiss or New-Englander, we will welcome you. There is room for you. Send us anybody but 'Freedmen's Bureau.' We have enough of that and to spare."

Crops in the South—A Discouraging View.

From the Selma (Ala.) Messenger, Aug. 22.

The evidences continue to multiply tending to show that the present crop in the South is going to be short—perhaps the shortest ever made. A series of disasters, culminating in the latest and most dreaded of all the enemies to the cotton plant, the worm, has pursued the crop from the beginning to the end. The temporary growth and prosperity of the plant during the month of July was not sufficient to develop its normal size and fullness of fruit, and now that picking has commenced it is observed that the bolls are small and few, the staple short, and everything about it defective, as was to be expected from a stunted and imperfect stalk. It is impossible to estimate how short the crop may be, but one may predict now with certainty that it cannot exceed one million bales.

This may seem a great falling off from our estimate made last week, when we put down the maximum at 1,200,000 bales. But it must be remembered that within that time the ravages of the boll-worm and the caterpillar combined have reduced the prospects on many of the best plantations one-half to three-fourths of what they were last week. In fact, we hear of some planters who have lost more than half their crop already.

The failure of the corn crop in the cotton-growing region being already conceded, and that or the cotton crop becoming daily more imminent, the financial condition of the South becomes alarming. Many have pledged their estates for the means of making this crop, and ruin is now staring them in the face. Next year the land owners will have nothing to advance to renters, and the renters, after paying expenses, will have no means of purchasing their supplies for another year from the West. In fact, the probable advance in the price, when the true facts become known, may to some extent relieve the difficulty, and stimulate exertions for another year. It must be recollected, however, that when the present crop was pitched the price of cotton was fifty cents per pound, and the cribs of the planters were filled with corn and their storehouses with meat, the product of the last year of the war. Now, with empty barns and smoke-houses, and cotton at thirty cents they will be more slow to incur the risks of planting, and the land will be abandoned to free negroes and poor white men without capital, on condition that they will provide for themselves and pay a large portion of the crop for rent. These parties will not generally be able to fulfill their contracts, and so we may reasonably calculate on another short crop succeeding the present one.

Views of a Southern Planter on Free Labor.

An Alabama planter writing to the Selma (Ala.,) *Messenger*, thus gives the results of his experience:

"More money may be made growing cotton at thirty cents per pound with free labor than was at ten cents in the days of slavery; and this, too, by working gangs of hirelings, as at present, or by tenants upon small farms. The failure to cultivate the land this year is owing more to the incompetency of men engaged in the business than to the unfavorableness of the season or the indolence of the freedmen. Our present system of labor, or rather mode of farming —for in truth we have no fixed system—must soon pass away, because it is not adapted to the wants of a whole community. Old men, women and minors who own land—and a large amount of real estate is owned by such persons—cannot attend in person to its cultivation, while there are other persons who will not take the trouble to do so. We must, therefore, have a system of agricultural labor suited to the wants of all. What will that be? Certainly a tenantry. But this cannot be established in a day—time alone can mature. The soil of every free country is occupied and cultivated by tenants, and such must be the case sooner or later—in ten, twenty, or fifty years, perhaps—at first by a fixed tenantry of blacks and whites; but ultimately, no doubt, by the latter alone."

A Soldier's Tribute to His Fallen Poe.

"M. G. D.," who publishes in the Huntsville *Independent* the "Memoirs of the Nineteenth Alabama," gives the following relation of the 28th of July, 1864:

So fatal was the charge the regiment made, that seven color-bearers were shot down in succession; the last, seeing the flag about to fall from the crushed arm then borne it, seized the shattered staff, and waving it far in advance, planted it upon the enemy's breastworks just as the death-wound struck him; ere the regiment could follow him, overwhelming numbers forced them to fall back, and the colors remained in the hands of the enemy. But it is gratifying to know that such peerless courage was appreciated even by the foe; for two months later, when the regiment again passed the spot, a neat looking mound, near the fortifications, with the following inscription on its head-board, marked his resting place:

HERE LIES THE COLOR-BEARER
of the
NINETEENTH ALABAMA REGIMENT.
He was a brave soldier and planted his colors upon our works!
May He Rest in Peace.

How simple in its language, yet sublime in its meaning, is this tribute to the unknown soldier who died waving the flag he loved better than life!

OBITUARY.

Death of Rev. John Pierpont.

From the Boston Advertiser, Aug. 28.

Rev. JOHN PIERPONT was found dead in his bed at Medford on Monday morning, having attended church the preceding day, and retired to rest in usual health and strength. At the time of his death he held a clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington, and was at Medford upon a brief visit for recreation and social reunion with former friends and parishioners. Few men have lives either so long or so eventful as had Mr. PIERPONT, and his life of 81 years brought many changes to himself, and witnessed events that have left an indelible impress upon history. He was a native of Litchfield, Conn., and graduated at Yale College in 1804 at the age of 19. The years immediately subsequent to his leaving college were occupied in teaching, a part of the time at the South and afterwards in New-England, and he then studied law and settled at Newburyport. The war of 1812 interfered with his professional prospects, and he forsook the law for business, but met with indifferent success, both at Boston and Baltimore, and in 1818 he entered the Cambridge Divinity School. Less than a year after this time he was installed as pastor of the Hollis-street Unitarian Church at Boston, succeeding Rev. Dr. HOLLEY, and for twenty-five years he held the pastorate of that church, at first successful, popular and strongly beloved by his people, but the latter part of his ministry was clouded with troubles and dissensions between himself and prominent men of his society which were never amicably settled. While settled at Boston he visited Europe and Palestine, and in 1845 became the first pastor of the Unitarian Church at Troy, N. Y. After a four years' pastorate there he received a call to Medford, where was his last ministerial experience.

The breaking out of the rebellion found Mr. PIERPONT at his home in Medford, but the wear and tear of over 75 years of life had not been sufficient to induce him to sit quietly down by his fireside while parishioners and friends were hastening to the front to uphold the Government which he loved and honored. He sought a post of duty at once, and Gov. ANDREW yielded to his request and appointed him Chaplain of the Twenty-second Regiment. The exposure of camp life and duties on the field proved to be beyond his strength, and he was soon compelled to resign his place, much to his regret. Secretary CHASE then appointed him to a clerkship in the Treasury Department, and his clerical duties were always faithfully performed, and he proved a valuable and efficient officer.

Mr. PIERPONT was a thorough scholar, a graceful and facile speaker, a poet of rare power and pathos, a most earnest advocate of the temperance and anti-slavery movements, and a man whose convictions, purposes and impulses were all upon the side of truth and progress. His strong desire for securing advancement and reform may have led him sometimes into injudicious steps, and diminished his influence for the causes he sought to advance, but the heart was always right, and temperance, freedom and Christianity had no firmer and more consistent friend or advocate. He leaves an enviable reputation as a poet, and his pathetic "Passing Away" will live as long as our language is spoken or written. Latterly, Mr. PIERPONT has identified himself with the Spiritualists, and his last public appearance was at the recent convention of Spiritualists at Providence, where he presided and participated in the proceedings with his old-time vigor and earnestness.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—The Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette* publishes the following statement of the condition of the funds of the Lincoln Monument Association:

Cash in bank	$824 26
Government 7-30s, $11,000, June, cost	11,018 75
Government 5-20s, $6,500, June, 1865, cost	6,450 26
Government 7-30s, $2,700, July, 1865, cost	2,689 88
Total	$20,984 14
Present value exclusive of interest:	
Government 7-30s, 11,000, June, cost	$11,718 00
Government 5-20s, $6,500, June, 1865, cost	7,020 00
Government 7-30s, $2,709, July, 1865, cost	2,862 26
Cash in bank	824 26
Total	$22,421 00
Cost	20,984 00
Increased value	$1,437 12

CORN CROPS IN VIRGINIA.—A correspondent of the Alexandria *Journal* of Aug. 27, speaking of the crops in the adjacent counties, says:

"I passed through the counties of Orange, Culpeper, Fauquier and Prince William, and have since passed through Fairfax, and never during my life did I see corn of such quantity and quality. You may judge of the prospect for a corn crop when I say that everywhere that I have been the corn is looking better and much more plentiful than in Albemarle. All of the old fortifications, stockades and blockhouses throughout the entire length and breadth of this county (Fairfax) are surrounded by vast armies of luxuriant corn. I might also say, in addition, that the present prospects for a good crop of buckwheat are excellent."

UNIQUE AND IMPORTANT CASE.—The Montreal *Transcript* says: "We have been given to understand that a case will be tried in the Superior Court early next month—a case which is interesting as to its facts and important as to the issues at stake. We have the details in our possession, but a regard for the ultimate interests of justice induces us to refrain from entering into particulars. We may say that the question at issue is this—whether an Indian marriage, celebrated in the Northwest Territory in 1803, is valid. The parties in the case are CONNOLLY vs. WOOLLRICH. The sum concerned amounts to £50,000. What makes this case interesting is, that no case of the kind has ever been brought before a court in British North America, or even in the United States.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE TRIALS.

Policemen Non-Conductors—Citizens vs. Policemen—Clubs L ad.

Before Commissioners ACTON, Fosworth and Manierre.

The arrangements for the reception of President JOHNSON to-day interfered somewhat with the regular business before the Police Commissioners. Wednesday is usually set apart for the trial of policemen, but as the entire force will be required for duty to-day, a portion of the cases were called yesterday, and others will be tried to-morrow. The first one called yesterday morning was that of

CAPT. JOHN YOUNG.

We have already published a synopsis of the charges on which he is to be tried. The fact of the trial day having been changed had not been communicated to the witnesses, and consequently none were in attendance. The case was therefore adjourned until Thursday morning, as were also several others from a similar reason. Such cases as were presented were based upon charges made by citizens against officers, and in every instance were for the exercise of undue violence.

POLICEMEN NON-CONDUCTORS.

Mr. DAVID SHARP, of No. 167 West Thirty-seventh-street, entered a complaint against Officers GEORGE CROOK and WM. JUDGE, for having compelled him to leave one of the cars on the Forty-second-street Railroad. It appears that Mr. SHARP and three friends, all ship-builders returning from their work at night, offered the conductor of the car five cents apiece for their fare, one of them adding an extra penny to make up the revenue tax. The conductor refused to accept this amount, and called upon the two officers, who were riding on the car, to eject the four gentlemen. The policemen notified Mr. SHARP that he must pay the full amount or leave the car. Rather than be imposed upon by the railroad company or clubbed by the officers, he got off in obedience to the policeman's order. The conductor being called to the stand, testified that his instructions were to get six cents whenever he could; that his passengers were in the habit of clubbing together and making up the exact legal fare, and so cheating him out of ¾ of a cent apiece; he didn't care so much about the money, but he was paid to collect fares and it wounded his dignity to see some officious gentleman doing his work under his very nose; if any one of these gentlemen had offered me twenty-one cents for four I should have taken it, but I didn't like to have one give six and the other three cents apiece; my dignity as conductor of the car was wounded, and I determined to have six cents apiece or put them off; two of them got off when the officers told them to, and the others paid me my perquisites. Mr. ACTON said he wished it distinctly understood that policemen had nothing to do with collecting fares, and that they must be careful not to do it, for fear of hurting the dignity of conductors, as well as jeopardizing their own positions; policemen are only permitted to interfere between passengers and conductors when an actual breach of the peace occurred, and then they must arrest everybody concerned; he thought when the four gentlemen tendered twenty-one cents, they had offered the legal fare, and the conductor was bound to accept it.

THE MAN WITH THE BLACK CARPET-BAG.

Mr. W. W. CAPE, of No. 34 East Thirtieth-street, was awakened from his slumbers on the night of the 20th inst. by a peculiar scratching noise in his room. Arising to strike a light he ran against a strange man in his room, and the man ran out of doors. Mr. CAPE gave the alarm, and hastening to the street saw Officer JAMES DRAFFIN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, near the house. Mr. CAPE related the circumstances which occurred in his room, whereupon the officer said he had just met a man in Fifth-avenue with a black carpet-bag. Mr. CAPE then ascertained that a carpet-bag of that description had been stolen from his room. A complaint was made against the officer for not having arrested the man with the black carpet-bag. He said he did question him, but as he looked honest, and said he was going to catch an early train, he allowed him to pass. Just then he heard the cry of "Police," and hastened round to find that Mr. CAPE had lost his black carpet-bag. Mr. ACTON thought it very singular that a policeman should believe the story of a suspicious character about catching a train of cars at 2:30 o'clock in the morning, and told the officer he had evidently mistaken his calling if he could be so easily humbugged.

GOODS NOT TO BE HANDLED.

Officer FLEMING, being in citizens' clothes, was passing through Chatham-street, and desiring to purchase some chairs, stopped to examine some in front of the furniture-store of Mr. JORDAN. THADEUS MORAIRTY, a clerk in that establishment, objected to the handling of the chair by the officer, and finally, after a few hard words, attempted to push FLEMING away. Thereupon FLEMING showed his shield, arrested MORAIRTY for assault, and conveyed him by cars up to the Yorkville Police Court, in which District the officer does duty. Judge KELLY dismissed the prisoner with a reprimand. MORIARTY brings a charge against the officer for boisterous conduct and unwarranted arrest. He obtained but little sympathy from those who listened to his story.

A NEGRO CLUBBED.

ROBERT TILLMAN, an intelligent looking young man, colored, residing in Thirty-third-street, brought a complaint against Officer WALTER GREAR for unwarranted clubbing. From all the evidence adduced it appears that TILLMAN, who works in Washington Market, on his return home at 6 o'clock in the evening, went to the corner grocery to buy some potatoes. While standing there, a slight domestic quarrel occurred a few doors distant, and the officer opened the blinds of the house to see what was going on inside. Looking up the street he saw TILLMAN on the corner, and going up to him wanted to know "What in h— he was doing there," telling him to "move on." The colored man insisted upon his right to buy potatoes for his family, whereupon the officer struck him several blows with his club, and eventually carried him to the station-house. On the officer's affidavit in Court, charging TILLMAN with disorderly conduct, that unfortunate man was locked up by the magistrate, and finally had to pay $18 to get out of the scrape. Several witnesses testified to this version of the story, only one corroborating the statement of the officer to the effect that the colored man was disorderly. The Commissioners failed to see the necessity for the use of the club.

A BRUTAL OFFICER.

A few days since the TIMES contained an account of the brutal clubbing of a prisoner in the Tombs by the officer who had arrested him. Yesterday the officer was brought to trial before the Commissioners on that charge. PATRICK KEARNE, the unfortunate man who was so inhumanly beaten, was led into the trial chamber by his wife, his head bandaged, his face terribly gashed and swollen, and so exhausted as to be able to stand but a few moments at a time. The testimony given was that of policemen and the prison-keepers, all of whom are accustomed to witness violence, but only one of the number could say an extenuating word for the offender, THOMAS O'SHEA. It appears that O'SHEA had arrested KEARNE for disorderly conduct in the street, he being a notoriously bad character and the keeper of a den of iniquity in the Sixth Ward. The officer took his prisoner, who was very unruly, to the Tombs Police Court, where he was committed to prison. From the Court-room it is necessary to descend a flight of winding stairs to get to the cells. The prisoner refused to go, and one of the Court officers offered to assist O'SHEA, but that officer declined assistance. While going down the stairs KEARNE tore the officer's coat, and when they got to the bottom of the stairs the two clenched and both fell. While the officer had his prisoner down, he borrowed a club from Officer SMITH and deliberately clubbed KEARNE over the head, cutting and mauling him in a most frightful manner, injuring him so severely, that even now it is doubtful if he ever recovers. This, too, when two officers and all the prison-keepers were within easy reach to render assistance. Indeed, Officer SMITH was near enough to supply, most willingly, the club with which the man was beaten. The evidence shows that when the last blow was struck the man was reclining upon his hand, apparently stupefied. Inspector LEONARD was called to the stand, and testified that in giving instructions to the officers, as he does two or three times a week, he is particular to impress upon them the fact that they will be dismissed if they use the club except in cases where it is necessary to defend themselves. O'SHEA made a lengthy statement, claiming to have been struck and kicked by the complainant, but could not deny the fact that plenty of assistance was at hand. No decision will be rendered until the next meeting of the Board, but it is intimated that Officer SHEA will be required to find other business.

CONCEALED THIEVES.

Whenever a robbery of a building occurs upon the beat of an officer which he does not know of, he is at once arraigned before the Commissioners to account for the fact. This is done in order to secure a thorough investigation of the facts, and to show that the officer was not only vigilant, but was not in collusion with the thieves. Officers EDWARD A. JOYCE and ELIAS E. AUSER were complained of for having permitted burglaries to be committed on their posts. In each instance it was shown that but a few moments before the robberies were committed they examined the premises and found them all right. By the time of their return the deed was done. It was in evidence that in both instances the thieves were secreted in the buildings during the day, and watched their opportunity to get out at night.

MORE CLUBBING.

The story told to the Commissioners by HUGH FISHER, of No. 292 Mott-st., excited much sympathy in his behalf until the other side was heard. He said that at 11 o'clock on the evening of the 18th of August he was sitting quietly in his room talking with his family, when Officer MULLIGAN walked in and struck him on the head with his club. This blow was followed by many others, the officer using his baton freely all the way to the Station-house, whither he took the complainant. Mr. FISHER's face and head bore evidence of rough handling, but he contended that he was innocent of having given any provocation. His wife and daughter corroborated his statement. Officer MULLIGAN was able to show, however, that during that day FISHER's son had been arrested for disorderly conduct, and that the father being drunk had visited the Station-house and threatened to kill all the officers in the Precinct. As night he became still more boisterous, and seeing MULLIGAN on duty, put his head out of the window and informed that officer that he had loaded his gun and would "have his heart's blood before morning." A crowd was attracted by the cries of the intoxicated man, and the officer concluded to arrest him. He went to FISHER's room for the purpose of taking him to the Station-house, when the infuriated man seized him by the throat, struck him, and finally tried to shoot him. The officer then resorted to his club. Roundsman MCDOUGAL had to assist in getting FISHER out of the house, and keeping the two women out of the fight. The drunken man continued fighting until he was safely locked up. The Commissioners seemed to think the arrest might have been made without the use of the club, but the getting of the gun by FISHER seemed a plausible excuse for the officer.

AN IRRITABLE OLD GENTLEMAN.

Mr. N. G. VAN ALSTEIN, an old gentleman residing at No. 169 Hudson-street, complained of being assaulted by officer STEPHENS. The complainant says that while passing along the street, he found a wagon backed up against the curb-stone, and he "barked his shins" getting over the skids. He met officer STEPHENS near by, and asked why he did not clear the wagon away. The officer told him it was none of his business, and to "move on." The officer refusing to give his number, Mr. VAN ALSTEIN pulled his panama hat over his eyes, so as to see his number. The officer then struck him with his fist, and took him to the station-house, thence to the Court, where he was discharged. Mr. RICHARD EDWARDS, a young gentleman who was superintending the loading of the wagon, testified that the complainant came along grumbling to the officer, and soon got excited, when the officer arrested him.

Complainant—Didn't I bark my shins on your skids?

Witness—We didn't have any skids.

Complainant—Didn't I have any skids? Mr. Commissioners, I swear positively there were skids there.

Witness—I swear quite as positively that there were no skids there.

Complainant—Were you not unloading your wagon with skids?

Witness—We were not unloading the wagon, the driver had just backed in to receive a load, and we had no skids.

Complainant—Mr. Commissioners, I swear positively they were unloading the wagon, and that I barked my shins on their skids.

Witness—I swear quite as positively that we were loading the wagon and had no skids.

Capt. PETTY testified that when the officer brought the complainant to the Station-house he entered a complaint against him for disorderly conduct. The old gentleman was in a frenzy of excitement, and did not know anything that was going on. In fact it was reported that the old gentleman had worked himself up to such a pitch as to be unable to remember what did occur.

THE BATTLE-ROW HOMICIDE.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Investigation and Verdict of the Jury.

The investigation into the circumstances attending the death of CHARLES H. RODGERS, (colored,) who was stabbed by one of a party of white men, in Battle-row, North First-street, E. D., on the evening of the 25th instant, was concluded before Coroner SMITH and a Jury yesterday afternoon. The evidence clearly proved that the wound which caused death was inflicted by CHARLES KELLY, and he was consequently held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The substance of the evidence, with the verdict of the Jury, is as follows:

Richard Gair, residing at No. 2 Garibald-place, North First-street; Mary Jane Gair, living at the same place, and Thomas Fields, of No. 4 Battle-row, (all colored,) corroborated the testimony of the witnesses who gave their evidence yesterday, which went to show that Charles Kelly wanted to fight some one, and made threats that he would stab some person whom he said had struck him.

Ann Maria Johnson, (colored,) of No. 8 Marshall-street, testified that she was coming from market on Saturday evening and passed deceased, who was in company with Hezekiah Chester; a tall man came up and, putting his hand on her shoulder, asked her to point out the man who struck him; one hand was hanging down by his side; witness said: "You have got a knife;" he answered yes, and that he would strike no one but the man who struck him; whatever he had in his hand glistened; he said he would give up his weapons and fight him fair; one of the party with the tall man asked him to come away, as no one had done anything to him; he then walked away; witness identified the prisoner Kelly as the man who had the knife.

Frederick Fuller, one of the prisoners, being placed on the stand, stated, without oath, that he resides at No. 239 North Second-street; was in North First-street, near Union-avenue, on Saturday night, in company with John Kennedy, John Tully, George Rampton, Michael Quirk and Charles Kelly; they were walking along when he saw a colored man strike Charles Kelly twice on the back of the neck; had only drank once; none of the party were intoxicated; witness ran out in the middle of the street to get out of the way; did not see any one strike the colored man; was near Kelly at the time he was struck; did not know how many colored men there were, or whether there were any more than the one who struck Kelly; Kelly and Rampton had been skylarking in the street; witness did not see a knife or hear any one in the party; he was with say that he had one; witness and party were trying to get Kelly away; was told after he came back from the street that a man had been stabbed; all the party except witness were arrested; witness was arrested at his residence on Monday morning; did not pick up a stone in the street.

The statement of deceased, taken on the *ante-mortem* examination, was read. The facts are similar to those testified to by all the witnesses except Fuller.

The Coroner briefly charged the jury, who retired, and after some time spent in deliberation, brought in the following verdict:

"That CHARLES H. RODGERS came to his death by a stab with a knife, or some sharp instrument in the hands of CHARLES KELLY in a skirmish on the night of Saturday, Aug. 25, 1866."

The prisoner being arraigned answered the usual questions as follows:

My name is CHARLES KELLY; am 20 years age; born in New-York; live at No. 92 North Second-street, and am a horse-shoer by occupation; I decline answering any further questions now.

KELLY was thereupon remanded to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

There being no evidence against the other prisoners, they were discharged.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Deaths in New-York City for the Week Ending Aug. 25—Report of the Registrar—Interesting Facts and Figures.

Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, yesterday made his weekly report, which is as follows:

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1866.

To E. B. Dalton, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent:

DOCTOR: The total number of deaths in New-York during the week ending Aug. 25, was 714, including 174 in public institutions. The accompanying charts of localities, ages and causes, show, with some accuracy, how largely the preventable causes of mortality continue to operate, and in what districts of the City they are most active. The miasmatic or foul air diseases destroyed 397 lives, or 55 4-7 per cent. of the total list; and of those deaths 169 children died under two years of age. Diarrhœal disorders predominated in this class—of which it is a striking type—and gave a total of 338 deaths. The total mortality from cholera was 114, or 31 less than the previous week. There were but 46 fatal cases of cholera in private houses in the City. Their location is marked upon the map, and a personal record given in its accompanying lists. They occurred within the well-known diarrhœal districts, and were less widely distributed over the City than the same class of deaths had been in previous weeks. Cholera continues to present itself so localized and grouped as to reveal very important conditions or laws that are associated with its propagation. The chief groups of cholera cases that were last week mapped on (first) the west side of Central Park, (second) an area of nearly 80 acres in the fat-boiling region, (third) a group in the Seventeenth Ward, (fourth) the heavy group in the Sixth and Fourth Wards, and a similar group in the worst slums of the First Ward, though upon limited areas, will well repay the study and the care they are receiving. The public health of many of the Wards is at its normal standard. In the Fifteenth Ward there was but one death to 5,112 of its inhabitants; in the Sixteenth, one to 1,999; in the Eighteenth, one to 1,700; in the Twenty-first, one to 1,681; in the Ninth, one to 1,694; while in the First Ward there was one death to 469 inhabitants, and in the Twenty-second, one to 776. Brooklyn has returned only 249 deaths from all causes last week, which is less by 71 than the previous week. Her Twelfth, Sixth, Eighth, Eleventh and Sixteenth Wards continue to give a high death-rate. The deaths from cholera have rapidly fallen off, the total being but 54, against 89 the previous week. In both of these cities the epidemic tendency of cholera appears to have been steadily diminishing for more than two weeks. The few fresh outbreaks, and the occasional rekindling of the infection, as seen at Bellevue Hospital, where it destroyed 8 persons, including a faithful medical officer, Dr. PELL, last week, are characteristic habits of the epidemic, and it will require the greatest sanitary vigilance, particularly as regards the application of cleansing and antiseptics. The recent deaths in Bellevue Hospital and the occurrence of several fatal cases of cholera among keepers and nurses who slept in the Kings County Penitentiary buildings, after the inmates had been placed in tents, present this question in a practical light. It is worthy of note that the mean temperature of last week was 68° F., that there was a total rain-fall of two inches depth, and an average of 58° of humidity, saturation being 100.

Respectfully,
E. HARRIS,
Registrar of Vital Statistics.

Of the whole number of deaths last week there were 141 men, 172 women, 231 boys, and 170 girls. Adults, 313; children, 401; males, 372, females, 342. The following were the nativities of the persons who died: Asia, 1; British America, 1; England, 11; France, 3; Germany, 66; Ireland, 159; Scotland, 7; sea, 2; Sweden, 2; Switzerland, 1; United States, 457; Unknown, 4. The deaths in the Public Institutions were as follows: Battery Hospital, 16, of which 13 were from cholera; New-York Hospital, 3; St. Vincent's Hospital, 4; Ward's Island, 31, of which 7 were from cholera; Randall's Island, 2 from cholera; Red House Hospital, 2 from cholera; Bloomingdale Asylum, 1; Almshouse, 35, cholera 17; Charity Hospital, 19, cholera 6; Colored Home, 4; Lunatic Asylum, 12, cholera 8; Nursery Hospital, 10, cholera 2; St. Luke's Hospital, 2; Workhouse, 3 from cholera: Jews' Hospital, 1; B

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, T. E. Morris, C. Walcot, Jr.; J. Duell, J. O. Dunn, H. B. Phillips, W. S. Andrews, Miss E. Johnson, Miss Mary Carr, Miss J. Morton, Miss Lena Francis.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE LOE WITCH (last week) and THE YOUNG ACTRESS, Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, the beautiful new sensation drama of THE JEWESS AND THE HANDSOME HUSBAND.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, THE HANLON BROTHERS VERSATILE COMPANY of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DEBORAH, THE DESERTED JEWESS. Characters by Miss Lacoste, Mr. W. H. Wilder, Mr. J. J. Prior, Mr. W. S. Higgins, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. Stewart, Messrs. Parsloe, Turner, Newton, Simpson, Bloomingdale and others.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 3; EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY in two Pantomimes, THE MAGIC BARREL and THE SCHOOLMASTER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum.....$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included).....$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

The Philadelphia Convention.

Pamphlet copies of the Address and Declaration of Principles adopted by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, neatly printed on good paper, may be obtained in large or small quantities at this office. Price, $2 50 per hundred, or $20 per thousand copies. Address (payment in advance)

THE TIMES OFFICE,
New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

National Union Executive Committee.

A meeting of the National Union Executive Committee, appointed by the National Union Convention at Baltimore in June, 1864, will be held at the Astor House, in the City of New-York, on Monday, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock noon.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Chairman.
N. D. SPERRY, Secretary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We learn by Ocean Telegraph that the Empress CARLOTTA has partially succeeded in her mission to France. She has induced the Emperor NAPOLEON to defer the time for the departure of the French troops from Mexico until January. It is also stated that a French General is to be sent out to command the French troops in Mexico, but his name is not mentioned. It is said the Empress will return to Mexico in October. The headquarters of the Prussian army have been removed from Prague to Toplitz, on the northwest frontier of Bohemia. It is expected that the King of Italy will ratify the treaty of peace in a few days. The Austrian Government has paid the indemnity for the war expenses of Prussia.

The London market for American Securities is reported as steady. The closing quotation of United States 5-20s is 72¼.

GENERAL NEWS.

A suit has been instituted by Mr. A. J. REYNOLDS, of Sturgis, Mich., against the Western Union Telegraph Company, for detaining a prepaid death message three days at the St. Louis office. Mr. REYNOLDS claims that he called twice a day during the time for the message, at the Planter's House, to which it was addressed, and that by the delay he was prevented from seeing his son either alive or dead. He fixes damages at $10,000.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. MCELHONE, a young officer of the Regular Army, died at Philadelphia on Tuesday. He served as Adjutant-General in New-Hampshire, and as Mustering and Disbursing Officer in New-York, Pennsylvania and Indiana. He was severely wounded in the battle of Gaines Mills, and died from the effects of a ball which had not been removed.

Two counterfeiters were arrested at Mattoon, Coles County, Ill., on Thursday last. In the possession of the prisoners was found $50,000 in counterfeit United States Treasury notes, of the denomination of $10, $20, $50 and $100, and a large lot of bogus postal currency. A considerable amount of good money, and the engraved plates of the notes, were found also, all of which were secured.

On Monday afternoon, a freight train on the Central Railroad was thrown off the track just above Crain's Village, east of Amsterdam. The accident happened in consequence of a spread of the rails, and several of the cars, after running a short distance on the bed of the road, tumbled over, and in doing so fell upon two brakemen, named JOHN MOAR and LOUIS EBERHAD, killing both instantly.

The oil-house belonging to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, at Aurora, was partially burned last week, destroying 800 gallons of oil. The fire was caused by a fireman named TOM MAHONY entering the room for some naptha, the explosive fluid igniting from his lamp. The fireman was badly burned.

The fire in the Dismal Swamp is still burning in spite of the rain, and has worked its way from the fifteenth mile-post on the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad, where it commenced, to the vicinity of South Mills. The flames are mostly confined to the undergrowth, and are not as destructive as was feared.

Mr. BECKWITH, the United States Commissioner for the Paris Exhibition, writes from that city, strongly urging that prominent among the American features of the Paris General Exposition in 1867, should be a model school-house, with all its modern appliances, school-books and apparatus, and with teachers and scholars, sent over for the purpose.

The Portland *Argus* says that the Relief Committee of the City of Portland are now issuing 500 rations per day. When they commenced the number was 7,200. The cash contributions from all sources for the relief of the Portland sufferers will probably exceed half a million of dollars.

Gen. FISK, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Tennessee, is to be mustered out of the service on the 1st of September. His successor in command has not yet been designated.

Ex-Gov. JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of North Carolina, died on Tuesday at the Rockbridge Alum Springs.

DANIEL W. VOORHEES is dangerously ill at Terre Haute, Ind.

LOCAL NEWS.

EDWARD WELLINGS shot himself through the head with a pistol yesterday afternoon at the liquor saloon, No. 1,158 Broadway, killing himself instantly.

The inquest in the case of CHARLES H. ROGERS, (colored,) who was stabbed by one of a party of white men, in North-First-street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night, was concluded yesterday, and the jury brought in a verdict against CHAS. KELLY.

The Common Council of Jersey City adopted an ordinance at their last meeting, prohibiting the storage of petroleum within the city limits.

At the sale of Scranton coal yesterday, prices were, on some qualities, $1 50 per ton lower than at the sale in June.

Business was partially suspended yesterday, in honor of the visit of President JOHNSON. Domestic Produce was lightly dealt in at the Produce Exchange at easier and drooping prices. Foreign merchandise was dull, but quoted steady. Freights were inactive, with 529 vessels of all classes in port.

The President's Progress—His Assailants and the People.

Partisanship has seldom reached the fiery heat of the Radical faction in their attacks upon the President. The bitterness of an election campaign we are accustomed to, and the personalities which gradually creep into and degrade a canvass are known as widely as they are deplored. Even in the fiercest contests, however, the country has usually seen a certain degree of mutual generosity and respect; the quick return of courteous, kindly feeling has been a feature of our politics upon which foreign observers have remarked with admiration. But the hostility of the Radicals to the policy of the President has settled down into a relentless hostility to the President himself and all who are numbered as his friends. This is not the ordinary opposition of one party to another, or of a particular set of politicians to a conspicuous antagonist. It is an unforgiving and unscrupulous opposition—an opposition which respects neither the man nor his office; which insults both the man and his office by a shameless disregard of truth, and outrages common decency by the use of epithets and the reiteration of charges which should drag their authors to the lowest depths of infamy.

The tour upon which the President has entered affords an occasion for the display of the meanness as well as the malignity of his enemies. It is not enough that in their efforts on the stump they brand him with terms not warranted by anything in his character or acts. It is not enough that in their newspapers they prefer against him allegations which they know to be false, and impute purposes for which they know there is not even a plausible foundation. They must, forsooth, insult him personally, subject him to slights and indignities for which his career not less than his office should protect him, and do all that is possible to render his trip a source of annoyance rather than of pleasure. The Mayor and municipal authorities of Philadelphia have lent themselves to the disgraceful work. Besides forgetting what is due to him and the distinguished persons who accompany him, they have evidently forgotten what is due to themselves as the officials of the city. In their zeal as partisans they ceased to be gentlemen. Afraid, perhaps, to do FORNEY's bidding and permit a riot, they refused to extend the hospitalities of the city, and then skulked away that they might not hear the cry of shame which went up against them.

What the officials of Philadelphia failed to do, the citizens did themselves. What the Mayor and his coworkers in dirty partisanship designed as a slight, was by the popular enthusiasm converted into a notable demonstration. The *Ledger*, an independent, no-party journal, editorially speaks of the display as follows:

"It requires no editorial comment to reinforce the strength and character of that demonstration. As an impromptu popular movement, with scarcely any previous notice, and with very few of the usual means adopted to call large bodies of the people out, it was almost, if not quite, without a parallel in Philadelphia, for our people are not naturally demonstrative in their temper. In the neighborhood of the Baltimore depot, and all along Broad-street and Chestnut-street, the crowd was great and dense, and the reception very hearty and enthusiastic; but those who only saw what occurred on the route of the procession, can form no idea of either the mass of people, or the spirit that pervaded the entire body in front of the Continental Hotel. From the vicinity of Eighth-street up Chestnut nearly to Tenth-street, there was a compact mass of people from the walls on one side to the walls on the other, and on the appearance of the President and his party on the balcony, the cheers and other signs of gratification were of that genuine, spontaneous, universal kind that leave no room for mistake as to their sincerity and heartiness. We speak of this event with no feeling of partisanship, but simply as a remarkable occurrence, for it would be idle to waste words of unmerited laudation on a matter witnessed by so many of the people, and equally idle for any one to attempt to belittle or depreciate such a demonstration."

We reproduce this glance at the Philadelphia demonstration because there is evidently a determination on the part of the Radical Press to belittle everything in connection with the President's tour. The statements of the *Ledger* are no antidote to the representations of FORNEY'S *Press*, whose rage on the occasion knows no limit. As the Mayor and other city functionaries were prepared to insult GRANT and FARRAGUT and MEADE, in their haste to insult the President, so FORNEY supplements his filthy abuse of the President with a heartless attack upon the Secretary of State. The editor of the *Press* likens Mr. SEWARD to a "cold and relentless fiend," talks of "the ghastly marks of PAYNE's mistaken stabs," and declares that his presence "was something to make men shudder." And the same spirit is visible wherever radicalism obtains expression. There is a violence of temper and language which nothing can palliate, still less justify—an excess of rancorous partisanship which proves the necessity of combined and decisive effort on the part of the friends of the Union to crush the faction whose aim seems to be the renewal of strife and bloodshed.

The example set by the civic nobodies of Philadelphia may not be exactly followed in other cities where radicalism happens to have obtained possession of the offices. According to present appearances the Quaker City will monopolize that species of infamy. But the *Press* has an ally in almost every Radical sheet. Along the entire route, paltry little prints are sending forth specimens of their venom and incentives to insult; and at Chicago, the big *Tribune* is trying desperately to stiffen the backs of its friends, preparatory to outrage. The President is going to Chicago, the *Tribune* says, with the "blood of loyal men upon his garments." Of course, therefore, he should not have a complimentary reception. "We advise loyal citizens," is the *Tribune's* counsel, "to avoid him as they would any other convicted criminal." GRANT is with him; MEADE is with him; FARRAGUT is with him; but he is nevertheless to be dealt with by the Radical ruffians of Chicago as a "convicted criminal." His high office is to go for nothing. The fact that he will be an invited guest is to be ignored. And Radical violence is to be spurred into the treatment of him as a "convicted criminal."

These manifestations of partisan hate are not likely to surprise or frighten ANDREW JOHNSON. He is not now for the first time encountering radicalism, though he has probably never met it in the same concentrated form. His reliance, happily, is less upon politicians than upon the people. The people—not the politicians—decreed the preservation of the Union, and insured its preservation on the battle-field. To the people, therefore, he most properly appeals as the final judges upon the radical issue of disunion. If the victories of the Grants and Farraguts of the Republic are not to be neutralized by Congress, the people must step in and restore the Union despite the threats and plots of Radicalism. Hence the appropriateness of the tour undertaken by the President, and the fury with which he is assailed. His direct appeal to the people is a feature of the contest upon which the Radicals had not calculated, and for the probable result of which they were wholly unprepared.

The beginning warrants sanguine hopes as to the nature of the end. Thus far the progress of the President has been remarkable by reason of the essentially popular elements which have marked it. At Philadelphia it was a grand ovation, improvised by the people with an effect which must have startled the small-souled officials. In this City, popular feeling has asserted and maintained its ascendancy. The President will leave us this morning backed by the will and sustained by the confidence of the citizens of the metropolis, and with unfaltering reliance upon the popular heart of the cities and States yet to be visited.

Government Credit, Revenues and Expenditures.

Since the outbreak of the civil war the credit of the Government has never stood as high in the money markets of the world as it does today, under the eminently National Administration of President JOHNSON. This is conclusively demonstrated by the extraordinary absorption of our public securities, now in progress, not only in this country but in Europe, for investment purposes, at steadily advancing prices. In the home market the National bonds and stocks obtain a very decided preference from buyers who purchase to hoard for the sake of an assured and liberal income; and this preference continues to manifest itself, despite the recent rapid appreciation in the gold and currency bearing obligations of the Treasury. The Sixes of 1881 have been sold, this week, up to 113¼; the 5-20s of 1862 as high as 113¾ to 114¼; the 5-20s of 1864, 113¼ to 113¾; the 5-20s of 1865, 109⅜ to 109⅞; 7.30s, 106¼ to 107¼ and interest, and the 10-40s at 103¼ to 103½. The available supply of all classes of national securities is moderate. Of the Sixes of 1881, and of the 5-20s of 1862, the offerings are extremely limited, seriously impeding the execution of large orders. The difficulty experienced in buying round lots of the 5-20s of 1862 and the relatively high prices commanded by them begin to influence the foreign demand very noticeably in favor of the later issues of this favorite form of security. Purchases of the 5-20s of 1864, and of those of 1865 have been made within a few days, on foreign account.

The dealings in this way in the 5-20s of 1865 have been quite liberal. We have been reliably informed that near three million dollars' worth of the new bonds have been taken since Saturday for transmission to Europe, where it is anticipated they will be speedily given recognition as a security equal in every essential characteristic to the original issue, which bears only the same rate of interest in coin, and which has three years less to run to the maturity of the privilege and obligation of the Government to redeem. The latter is considered by very many home-investment buyers as an important difference, operating to the disadvantage of the earliest of series of the 5-20s. Should the foreign inquiry for our bonds continue as brisk as the telegraphic, as well as mail advices, now pretty positively assure us of, it cannot possibly confine itself to any one class of the public stocks. The available supply of any one of the earlier issues of bonds and notes would be speedily used up by a demand running exclusively upon it.

The revenues of the Treasury Department, not only keep up well to the old average, but, under our increasingly efficient revenue system, are yielding with growing liberality. The national income from excesses now averages about eight millions a week; and from customs duties, from three and a half to four million dollars, in coin, a week. By reducing the customs revenue to currency on the basis of gold at 147½, we have a grand weekly average income, equivalent to about thirteen and a half millions, in lawful money, which not only enables Secretary MCCULLOCH to "pay as he goes," but to make a wholesome and inspiring reduction of arrearages, while also contributing materially to facilitate the funding process, the necessary preliminary to a resumption of specie payments, and to the final liquidation of our national indebtedness, consummations which everybody devoutly wishes for. At present, the actual working expenses of the Government cannot be much over five millions a week, which would leave, out of the current weekly revenue, a margin of over eight millions in lawful money to be applied to the payment of such portions of the public debt as are presently redeemable at the option of the Treasury Department. A surplus of eight millions a week from the national income would afford the means to rid us of the whole of our indebtedness long before the centennial anniversary of the nation's birthday, if our bondholding creditors should see fit to present their claims for premature adjustment. We do not of course anticipate that the public revenues will, as at present, uniformly exceed the public expenditures by equal to more than eight millions a week; but we have no good reason to doubt that the national income will continue sufficiently liberal to cover all the working expenses of the Government and to adequately provide for the redemption on maturity of the funded and fundable obligations of the national Treasury. And that to prepare the way for the attainment of such desirable ends is the fixed purpose of President JOHNSON's Administration and the undeviating aim of Secretary MCCULLOCH, we have the best authority for affirming.

SWINDLING AT ELECTIONS.—Probably there is no State in the Union concerning whose elections and election returns there are so frequent and positive charges of swindling as Indiana. The excitement upon the subject during late years, in which the Republicans have generally been successful, has been so intense as nearly to result in outbreak all over the State; and we must say that we fear, from what we have heard, that very many of the charges about cooking and falsifying returns have been too true. It would be hard to decide which party has been most to blame in the matter, but we are glad to see that one party, the Democratic, has taken the initiative in an attempt to secure honorable dealing on all sides. The Democratic State Central Committee have made a proposition to the Republican State Central Committee to have the members of the election boards so divided between the contending parties that each shall constitute a check upon the action of the other from the time the ballots are cast until the returns are declared. The proposition seems to us a very fair one in all respects, and, if properly carried out, would prove an effective means of checking the political swindling which has so long disgraced Indiana. We hope, therefore, to hear that the Republicans will accept the plan of their opponents, or furnish in its place something equally good.

The President Among the People.

When the journey of President JOHNSON to Chicago was projected no one had any anticipation that during his tour he would be the recipient of such a series of magnificent ovations as he is now receiving in the cities through which he passes on his way westward. His trip will extend through some eight or ten States, Eastern and Western, including within their borders the most populous cities and about one-half of the people of the entire nation. We believe both the President and the country will be benefited by the tour. The President will come directly in contact with popular ideas and feelings—of which no public man is more quickly cognizant or better appreciative. He will learn that the malignant and foul-mouthed men who have villified him because he refused to become their tool, or forward their schemes, do not represent American sentiment; and as he finds their cursings and railings followed by popular blessings and plaudits, he will gain new strength to carry on the war for the Constitution, which he has thus far waged with such signal power and success. The people, too, feel the advantage as well as the pleasure of seeing, saluting and conversing with President JOHNSON. Their faith is greatly strengthened in his personal character—which, we may remark, is constantly appealed to by the President himself as a ground for popular faith in the honesty and justice of his purposes and action. It is impossible to look upon President JOHNSON and doubt that he is a man of integrity as well as of sternness, a man of clear aim as well as determined will, and it is impossible to see him and give credit to the atrocious slanders which have been concocted by the unprincipled Radicals. His mere countenance yesterday scattered to the winds a great part of the falsehoods which the *Tribune* has been engaged for a year in propagating; and the earnest and patriotic sentiments he uttered to every person with whom he conversed, proved a better index to the man and the President, than all that has been published about him since he entered public life. On these as well as other grounds, we rejoice over the President's tour through the Eastern and Western States of the Union.

We think it would be an excellent thing if the President and the illustrious statesmen, soldiers and sailors who accompany him, were to follow up their present tour by *another through the States of the South*. It might be begun as soon as possible after they have returned to Washington and attended to such matters of public business as are imperative in their demands. Let a party such as New-York saw yesterday, composed of those four grand American figures—JOHNSON, SEWARD, GRANT and FARRAGUT, make a public journey southward from the Potomac, extending perhaps as far as the Mississippi, and taking in such leading cities as Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New-Orleans—let them appear before the Southern people, and indulge in such intercourse with them as they have had here, and we believe it would exercise a world of influence, beneficent and desirable, upon both the South and the North.

These four men did more than any other four men in the country to suppress the great and terrible rebellion of the Southern States; and yet we have no doubt that their presence would now be welcomed by the Southern people with a generous warmth not surpassed by the spontaneous enthusiasm which they are eliciting among the people of the North. For these men, though great in their labors for the Union when the Union was assailed—though some of their measures for suppressing treason while treason was rampant—have too much greatness and courage of soul to indulge in malice or revenge toward a fallen foe, or to engage in persecuting a people who are honestly endeavoring to fulfil their constitutional duties and secure their legitimate rights. Since the advent of peace, their policy and action have been characterized by magnanimity, and have had for their sole object the restoration of such relations as must be established if the inhabitants of this country are hereafter to dwell together under a free and united Government. The people of the South appreciate profoundly these characteristics and labors of the distinguished men to whom we have referred; and in case of the latter making such a journey as is here spoken of, we should behold demonstrations of fraternal feeling and loyal devotion, such as would have an immense effect in strengthening and cementing the bonds that bind the sections in one.

A BLEMISH.—There was so much that was creditable in the management of the reception yesterday, that we regret being compelled to notice that the Press was treated with great rudeness and incivility at the banquet last evening. The accredited representatives were refused cards of admission. They were kept waiting like lackeys in the ante-chambers, and there they were insulted with the offer of some of the unconsumed viands prepared for the invited guests. The public are willing to be excluded from these select parties because the public know that the Press—on which they can always confidently rely—will report faithfully for them whatever is proper to be known of the proceedings. The elect, therefore, at such festivals should remember that the representatives of the Press are, on such occasions, as they are on all others, the representatives of the public, and that a sufficient number of them should be admitted—and admitted as gentlemen are admitted—so that they may do justice to the work they may have to perform. Connected with all the leading journals are gentlemen not only of thorough professional training but of good manners, having early associations and habits, which at least fit them for as good company as can be brought together at DELMONICO's or anywhere else in New-York. Moreover, the gentlemen we speak of do not present themselves at these festivals for the purpose of guzzling, or picking up stray boxes of cigars. They go—those of them that are duly accredited—in the service of the public, a service quite as important as that performed by the wealthiest member of the Merchants' Committee. Judge HILTON may not see the matter in this light, but he may rest assured the case is exactly as we put it.

The Public Faith—Its Assailants.

The firm of British Brokers in Gold and Exchange in this City, whose last week's circular for England—as we felt called upon to expose in the TIMES of Monday last—most unwarrantably assailed the public faith of our Government and the conduct of the Treasury Department, thus correct, in their circular of this week, the grossest of their misrepresentations:

"It has been suggested to us that there is a mistake in our last circular in regard to the payment of the 5-20 bonds. The Act of Congress of 1862 authorized the issue of $500,000,000 of Bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government on and after the expiration of five years, terminating 1st of May, 1867, at an interest of 6 per cent., payable in coin; technically therefore they do not "fall due" next May. Mr. CHASE, the then Secretary of the Treasury, was applied to for information as to whether the principal, equally with the interest, was payable in coin. His reply was as follows:"

"It has always been the usage of this as well as other Governments to pay its funded debt in coin, and so far as this Government is concerned that usage will not be departed from unless some calamity occurs which cannot now be foreseen, and which is not expected.

The Five-twenty bonds," though redeemable after five years, are considered as a part of the funded debt; so also are the six per cent. bonds into which the Seven-thirty notes are convertible.

The three years' Seven-thirty notes are considered as a part of the temporary loan, and will be paid at maturity, in lawful money, if holders prefer payment to conversion."

"The issues of 1864 and 1865 are in terms precisely similar to those of 1862—the principal redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and the interest payable in coin. There is, however, this notable difference: the acts of Congress of 1864 and 1865, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to issue certain amounts of Five-Twenty bonds redeemable *'in coin,'* at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and it is justly held that this provision is equally binding upon the Government as if it appeared on the face of the bonds. We are further enabled to state, *upon the highest authority*, that the present Secretary of the Treasury will not countenance nor aid in making provision for the redemption of the Five-twenty bonds of 1862, otherwise than in lawful gold coin of the United States, under any circumstances, *nor in any contingency*, and his influence will no doubt be successful in yet obtaining from Congress the requisite formal authority to this effect."

We felt quite sure that something like this correction would be made on proper representation to the senior member of the house. We are glad, for his own sake, that he has promptly done himself so much justice. He might have gone further and taken back the insinuations of "unlawful" conduct and of "promoting the interests of the gamblers in gold" against the Secretary of the Treasury; but as these were utterly baseless in fact, and probably the mere emanation of some sort of recent disappointment in gold or exchange, there is no serious occasion to quarrel with the omission. The Secretary can well afford to pass by unnoticed all such charges, as he and his predecessors—whose integrity, like his own, is above reproach—have had frequent occasion to do in the last three or four years.

One of our cotemporaries has treated this as an American circular. It is not so in spirit, of course, and we may add not so in fact. The right of British subjects and British merchants or brokers to date their weekly printed communications as they do their private letters to their correspondents abroad, from New-York, no one will pretend to challenge. In regard to the former they are simply held responsible for their statements or misstatements of fact respecting or nearly affecting the public credit, whether put forth maliciously or through inadvertence. In this case there is no room to doubt the nationality of the document. The author of the circular, himself, would probably feel his British pride wounded by having it questioned. He has been more than forty years a merchant or broker in New-York, and never availed of the oath or political privileges of American citizenship. And when the late struggle against domestic treason in this country broke out, he as promptly and implicitly recognized the binding force of *his* Queen's proclamation of neutrality as though still engaged in trade, like *Bille Nicol Jarvis*, "down by the salt market in Glasgow." And we may add that we believe he lived up to his neutrality in a more creditable way than the Lairds and Lindsays and Gregorys in the old country. While giving nothing to and withholding much from our cause, and perhaps doubting all the time our ability to fight *and pay* our way to the successful end, he contributed no material aid or comfort to the other "belligerent."

Withal, we must say, now that he has made the *amendé* in regard to the story of paying off the 5-20s in currency, that we have more respect for such alien assailants of the public faith, to whose British friendship we make no claim, and from whose British prejudices we expect nothing better, than for the domestic originators of such stories and insinuations. The integrity of the administration of the finances is constantly impeached by innuendo or direct charge of favoritism, by one or two journals in this City, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury fails to do what they or their Wall-street promoters would have him do; in some cases for selling gold; in others for *not* selling; at one time for funding his 7-30s, and at another for *not* funding them fast enough. If he openly proposes for the conversion of $50,000,000 compounds into 5-20s, he is charged with purposely *distressing* the Money Market—as it accidentally did last October—while, if he quietly disposes of another $50,000,000 of 5-20s for compounds and 7-30s, he is said to secretly favor his brokers with an eighth of one per cent., and is charged with *inflating* the Money Market to sell his bonds and advance their price!

But all these things amount to nothing as compared with the more direct assault upon the public faith of the Government itself. The true test of success in the present administration of the finances will be found in the funding and reduction of the Public Debt without hazard or revulsion or disturbance to the business and currency of the country. Mr. MCCULLOCH can well afford to abide this test, and leave his personal motives and integrity to vindication in the sequel. The more important because, in the public sense, more damaging charge of want of good faith, or the purpose or intention of positive bad faith on the part of the Government itself, is an affair that nearly affects the honor of the whole country. And of all such charges there is none more mischievous, none designed to be more malicious, than the perversion of the Loan Act of 1862, first started, we regret to say, by certain parties in this City during the war, for repetition abroad, and since revived or renewed whenever the Government chances to cross the interests or views or advice of these parties. There is not one of them that honestly believes from the context of the Loan Act of 1862, passed when here was less than two per cent. difference between gold and paper, but yet expressly providing for paying the interest *and extinguishing the principal in gold coin* out of the proceeds of the customs duties made exclusively receivable in gold coin, and first pledged to these objects—that the Government ever designed, or could possibly find warrant in the act, to violate either its implied public faith or uniform practice of reimbursing *all* funded stocks of the United States in gold or silver coin. Not one. And the presumption is not a violent one, that the parties who thus assail the public faith on so paltry a pretext would not stop to gratuitously defame it, because it rests upon the free institutions of a free and self-governing people.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S DISPATCH FROM NEW-ORLEANS.—The *Tribune* has accused us from day to day of having "garbled" Gen. SHERIDAN'S first dispatch concerning the riot at New-Orleans. We gave the accusation an indignant denial; and on Tuesday the *Tribune* did us the justice to say that "the correspondent of the TIMES *did not garble Gen. SHERIDAN'S dispatch, but sent it precisely as he received it*," which was the fact. We supposed, therefore, that the *Tribune* was satisfied on this subject so far as we were concerned. But that journal yesterday returns to the subject, and demands fresh explanations at our hands, which we are perfectly willing to give.

The dispatch was published in the TIMES of Aug. 3, precisely as sent by our Washington correspondent, and as both he and we supposed, precisely as it came from Gen. SHERIDAN. It since appears that a paragraph censuring Mayor MONROE and the Police of New-Orleans, embraced in the original dispatch, was omitted in the copy furnished to our correspondent. If we had been aware of this at the time we should, as a matter of course, have indicated the omission in the usual way, by asterisks. We were misled, by positive assurances from those whom we supposed to be well advised, into believing that the dispatch was published precisely as it was received by Gen. GRANT, to whom it was addressed. By whom the passage in question was omitted we are not aware.

THE STARS AND STRIPES STILL WAVE.—It was consolatory to observe that our neighbors of the *Tribune* hoisted their flag yesterday in honor of the President of the United States of America. They have not gone yet to the lengths of FORNEY and the Philadelphia Corporation, and may become even moderately decent in time.

FALSE REPORTS.—Washington newspaper correspondents have remarkable powers of invention. At least half the startling political intelligence with which they supply the country belongs to purely imaginative literature. The following, from a letter in a Boston daily, is a specimen of this sort:

"THURLOW WEED and HENRY J. RAYMOND have once more visited the President, and it is said that they have obtained one more promise. The head of Collector SMYTHE, it is said, is to roll in ignoble dust, at their behest. Mr. SMYTHE had betrayed somewhat of independence, &c., &c."

The phrase "it is said" may save the writer from the charge of absolute fabrication; but there is not a syllable of truth in the statement. No such "promise" was given or asked by either of the persons named.

Proposed Meeting of the National Union Executive Committee.

The following correspondence explains itself:

ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ASTOR HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1866.

DEAR SIR: A meeting of the National Union Executive Committee, appointed by the National Union Convention at Baltimore, in June, 1864, will be held at the Astor House, New-York City, on Monday, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.

H. J. RAYMOND, Chairman.

N. D. SPERRY, Secretary.

REPLY FROM GOV. WARD, OF NEW-JERSEY, ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

Hon. H. J. Raymond—SIR: A meeting of the National Union Committee, appointed in June, 1864, has been called to meet at Philadelphia on Monday, Sept. 3, and I shall be present on that occasion, taking part in its deliberation and its action. You have deemed it wise and proper to abandon the great Union Republican Party of the country, and to connect your name and influence with a new organization designed to destroy and defeat the cause with which I sympathize, and of which I am, in some small degree, a representative.

Your public action has been such that I cannot acknowledge your right to use the title, under which the meeting has been called. The nature and character of the trusts confided to you and to me forbid that we should use them except in accordance with the spirit in which they were conferred. So deep and wide-spread is this feeling in the popular mind, that all who would respond to your call would be regarded as betraying the party they have ceased to represent.

With respect, yours truly,
MARCUS L. WARD.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 28, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1866.

Hon. Marcus L. Ward, Governor, &c.:

SIR: I have just received your favor of the 28th. It is a matter wholly within your own discretion whether you attend the meeting of the National Union Executive Committee, called in this City for the 3d of September, or not; but I am not aware that you have the right to overrule the action of the National Union Convention by which, in common with yourself, I was made a member of that Committee; or that of the Committee itself, by which I was made its chairman and treasurer.

I need not inform you that meetings of the Committee can only be held under the call of its proper officers, and that action taken at meetings not so called can have no binding authority. My object in calling this meeting was to afford the Committee an opportunity to take such action, in regular form, as in its judgment the condition and interests of the Union Party may require. If its members do not choose to attend it, my duty will have been performed.

I am obliged to you for the opinions as to my political course with which you favor me. I trust I do not underrate their importance, or that of the distinguished source from which they come. I have no desire to controvert or comment upon them, though as at present advised I certainly prefer my own.

I hope I need not add that I have no desire to hold any official position in the National Committee of the Union Party, or of any other, against the wish of its members. But I deem it my duty, especially as this is not merely a matter of personal feeling, to insist upon regularity of action as the only mode by which that wish can be ascertained.

Yours very respectfully,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Two Boys Drowned near Catskill.

HUDSON, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 29.

GEORGE DAY, accompanied by his two sons, went sailing yesterday afternoon. While off Catskill Point the boat was struck by a flaw and capsized, and sunk from the weight of her ballast. The boys went down with her and were drowned.

Death of Ex-Gov. Morehead.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday Aug. 29.

Ex-Gov. JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of North Carolina, died yesterday, at the Rockbridge Alum Springs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

THE NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The National Union Executive Committee, appointed by the Philadelphia Convention, met in this city by appointment to-day. There were present Hon. J. T. Crowell, of New-Jersey, Chairman; Col. J. F. Babcock, of Connecticut; Gen. S. M. Zulich, of Pennsylvania; Gov. Thomas G. Pratt, of Maryland; Hon. J. O. Morton, of Illinois; Gov. W. L. Sharkey, of Mississippi. The Committee was duly organized by the appointment of Gen. ZULICH to be Recording Secretary, and the appointment of Committees for the operations of the campaigns in the States where elections are soon to come off. Another meeting of the Committee will be held in about two weeks from this time.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

The Executive Committee of the Conservative Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, to meet at Cleveland, Sept. 17, have appointed WM. PRESCOTT SMITH, formerly Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to make arrangements for the transportation of the delegates and others desirous of attending. Railroad managers willing to make reductions of fare will communicate with him at Baltimore.

THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Under date of Aug. 21, the Governor of Minnesota writes to the Secretary of the Interior that the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company have completed a second section of twenty continuous miles of railroad on the branch line via St. Cloud and Crow Wing, to the Red River of the North, making forty continuous miles of this branch line fully completed, and on which the cars are now running.

A CROWD OF OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Notwithstanding the absence of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, who remained in Washington, hoping, during the President's absence, to dispose of the accumulated public business, is overwhelmed with office-seekers. Parties expecting office, being aware of the great number of applications which the Secretary has so far been unable to examine, press their claims in hopes that he may have prepared a full list of appointees, to be submitted to the President immediately upon his return.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

An order will be published by the Secretary of War, in a day or two, it is expected, directing the honorable muster out of service, on account of their services being no longer needed, of all the volunteer officers now in the army, including those on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and those doing Provost-Marshal's duty in the civil and military departments.

THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

Circular No. 24, dated Aug. 28, 1866, was issued from the War Department to-day, announcing that the premium of $2 will hereafter not be paid to a recruit who presents himself for enlistment, to be paid to any citizen, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, for each accepted recruit that he may bring to the rendezvous.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Receipts from Internal Revenue to-day $1,393,502.

APPOINTMENTS.

FRANCIS Z. HEEBNER, of Allentown, has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Sixth District of Pennsylvania.

Col. DAVID MURPHY has been appointed Special Agent of the Post-office Department for Minnesota *vice* BRANSCOMB removed.

THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION—LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT.

As the report has been circulated that Gen. GRANT had accepted an invitation to be present at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburgh, the following letter, out of which the report arose, is furnished for publication to correct the mistake. The reason for the erroneous statement may be found in the fact that this Soldiers' and Sailors' Union originated and issued the call for the Pittsburgh Convention:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices of Yesterday Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Arrival of the Steamship Asia at Halifax.

Conflicting Rumors Concerning France and Mexico.

The Departure of the French Troops Delayed Until January.

A French General to Command Maximilian's Army.

The Empress Carlotta to Return in October.

Evacuation of Bohemia by the Prussian Army.

Payment of the Austrian Indemnity to Prussia.

Further Details Concerning the French Frontier Question.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The Departure of the French Troops from Mexico Deferred until January.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The *Morning Post* states that NAPOLEON has extended the time for the departure of the French troops from Mexico until January.

Partial Success of Carlotta's Mission to France—Material to Arm Imperial Troops to be Furnished from French Arsenals.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that the Empress CARLOTTA has so far succeeded in her mission in behalf of MAXIMILIAN as to obtain from the Emperor of France an extension of time in which to pay the French Government the ten millions of francs due.

NAPOLEON refused to loan to MAXIMILIAN ten millions of francs to pay for the equipment of troops in Mexico, but will assist in such equipment by furnishing material from the French magazines.

The Empress also obtained from NAPOLEON an extension of time, until next January, for the projected departure of the French troops from Mexico.

Conflicting Rumors Concerning Mexico—Carlotta Proposes to Return in October.

PARIS, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 29.

The current rumors in relation to Mexican matters are very conflicting. The most probable reports appear to be that the Empress CARLOTTA will return to Mexico in October, and that a French General is to command the Mexican troops organized by MAXIMILIAN. The name of the General is not stated.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

The Headquarters of the Prussian Army Removed from Prague to Toplitz.

PRAGUE, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The headquarters of the Prussian Army have been removed from this city to Toplitz, on the northwest frontier of Bohemia.

AUSTRIA.

The War Indemnity to Prussia Paid.

VIENNA, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 29.

The Austrian Government has paid the indemnity for Prussia's war expenses, as secured to the latter Power by the treaty of peace.

ITALY.

The Treaty of Peace.

PRAGUE, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 29.

The signature of the King of Italy to the treaty of peace is expected in a few days.

CHINA.

Supposed Loss of the Schooner Golden Pearl.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

Advices received from China state that papers belonging to the schooner *Golden Pearl* had been found at sea off Hong Kong. A steamer had been sent from Hong Kong to search for the schooner and render assistance to her crew if found.

COMMERCIAL.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

COTTON—The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands opened at 13¼d.@13½d.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 29.

The Cotton market is unchanged. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands 13¼d.@13½d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 29.

The Breadstuffs market has a declining tendency.

Liverpool Provision Market.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 29.

The Provision market is unchanged, with the exception of Lard, which has an advancing tendency.

FINANCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 29—Noon.

The opening price of Consols to-day is 89¼ for money.

LONDON, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 29.

The Money market is without change. Consols closed at 89¼ for money.

American Securities.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 29—Noon.

The opening price of American Stocks to-day were: United States Five-twenties, 72½.

Erie Railway Shares, 45¾.

Illinois Central Railroad, 78¼.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 29—Evening.

The market for American Securities is generally steady. Five-twenties are higher. The closing quotations are:

United States Five-twenties	72½
Erie Railway Shares	45½
Illinois Central Shares	78½

MARINE NEWS.

The Great Eastern Seen.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

An arrival here reports having seen the steamer *Great Eastern* on the 19th inst.

Sailing of the Hermann for New-York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The steamship *Hermann* sailed for New-York to-day, taking £62,000 in specie.

Sailing of the City of Boston.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 29.

The steamship *City of Boston* sailed to-day for New-York, taking £50,000 in specie.

BY THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

The steamship *Asia*, Capt. ANDERSON, left Liverpool at noon on the 18th, and Queenstown on the 19th, and arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

The *Asia* has 25 passengers for Halifax and 125 for Boston.

THE QUESTION OF FRONTIERS.

Positive Assurances from Napoleon to the British Government.

The Liege *Journal* says: "A correspondent in Paris writes us that the Emperor, desirous of putting a stop to the propagation of plans and projects attributed to him by some journals, has ordered the French Embassador at London to declare spontaneously and officially to the British Government that he never intended to take a map of Belgian territory."

Autograph Letter of Napoleon to the King of the Belgians.

The King of the Belgians had received an autograph letter from NAPOLEON of a very reassuring character. The Emperor declares he has no intention of annexing any part of Belgium; on the contrary he would prefer to promote on every occasion the interests of the Belgian dynasty.

GERMAN REORGANIZATION.

Letter from the Czar to the King of Prussia.

The Czar had addressed an autograph letter to the King of Prussia, testifying to the friendly relations between the two States, and showing that Russia favorably entertains the overtures made by Prussia relative to the future reorganization of Germany.

The Annexation of Hanover and other States to Prussia.

A royal message upon the incorporation of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau and Frankfort into the Prussian territory was laid before the Prussian Chamber of Deputies on the 17th.

The preamble to the bill says:

"Prussia did not embark into war with the intention of acquiring territory. The hostile attitude of these States has required that their independence should cease. It is hoped that in the course of time the inhabitants of the annexed countries will be thoroughly satisfied with their incorporation."

In bringing in the bill BISMARCK expressed the hope that the Diet would leave the details of accomplishment in the hands of the King, who would act with the necessary consideration. Further communications with regard to Schleswig-Holstein would be made after the conclusion of peace.

Reception of the Hanoverian Deputation.

The King of Prussia, on the 17th, received the Hanoverian deputation, which solicited the annexation of Hanover to Prussia as soon as possible.

Schleswig-Holstein.

The Schleswig-Holstein Government had received orders to prepare for the election of representatives to the German Parliament.

Grand Fete at Berlin.

A grand *fete* had taken place in Berlin in honor of BISMARCK and Gens. VON ROON and MOLTKE.

Split in the Party of Progress.

A split, it was reported, was about to take place in the Progress party at Berlin.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Austrian Interests in the Tyrol.

The Austrian *Gazette* believes in peace negotiations with Italy. Austria, in order to protect the Tyrol, must demand the continued possession of Wonuserjack, the Tonale Pass, Rocca, Danfa, a portion of Chunsa, together with Primalora and Ensgo, the Chal up to the valley of Dei Signori, and to the right from Asticonfora to San Pietro.

The Austrian papers emphatically deny that after the withdrawal of the Italian troops from the Trent District the Austrians wreaked vengeance on the inhabitants. A few isolated arrests only took place for treason in due legal course. On the contrary, it is asserted that parties compromised in the district were being sent to Italian territory.

FRANCE.

The Fete Napoleon.

The Emperor NAPOLEON'S *fete* day on Aug. 15 was very brilliant, but was marred by a sad accident.

After the fireworks a crush occurred at the Porte de la Concorde, in which nine persons were killed and fifty injured. The day was as usual marked by a large number of pardons and commutations of the sentences of military and other offenders, and also by honors conferred, including that of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor upon the DUC DE GRAMMONT, the French ambassador at Vienna, and that of Chevalier upon M. GALLIGNANI, the director of *Gallignani's Messenger*.

The Camp at Chalons.

The Chalons camp was broken up on the 16th.

The Prince Napoleon

The Prince NAPOLEON and Gen. MENALSEA had arrived at Paris from Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Discovery of a Fenian Arsenal—Seizure of Ammunition.

Another Fenian arsenal had been discovered at Killmallock, in the County of Limerick. Considerable ammunition was seized. Three respectable farmers in the neighborhood afterward absconded.

Important Document on the Cotton Question.

It is stated that an important document on the cotton question has been submitted by Dr. FORBES, the Cotton Commissioner of the Indian Government, who has recently departed to visit the cotton States of America, and after a tour through all of them, except Texas, he now presents his report. He estimates the probable yield of North and South Carolina at over 100,000 bales, Georgia 150,000 and Alabama 200,000.

As to the other four States, he speaks of the desolation of war and scarcity of labor as likely to reduce their production to 550,000 bales. His total estimate, including Texas, is not more than 1,200,000 bales, of which he thinks not more than 200,000 can be spared for exportation. Mr. FORBES does not lose sight of the higher estimates by respectable parties, but believes that the crop prospects have deteriorated since those estimates were formed. His mission was for the purpose of enabling the Indian Government and people to arrive at a judgment on the question, so far as it bears on the interests of that country.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Fire in the Dismal Swamp—Quartermaster Breveted.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 27.

Arrived, ship *Moonlight*, 118 days from Callao, with guano. Reports ship *Gloriosa* sailed from Callao for Baltimore with guano. The *Moonlight* lost seaman GIDEON H. SMITH on June 26, who died of dysentery.

Capt. T. G. WHITAL, Quartermaster at this port, has received his commission as Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

The fire in Dismal Swamp is still burning in spite of the rain, and has worked its way from the 15th mile-post on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, where it commenced, to the vicinity of South Mills. The flames are mostly confined to the undergrowth, and are not so destructive as was feared.

The cargo of corn and wheat of the schooner *Wenona*, recently sunk, sold at auction in Norfolk at 15c.@ 20c., per bushel.

Weather cool. Indications of stormy weather.

CONNECTICUT.

The Soldiers' Monument at Bridgeport—Laying of the Corner Stone—Addresses by Gov. Hawley and Gen. Nobles.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The corner stone of the soldiers' monument to be erected in honor of the volunteers who enlisted from Bridgeport, and who died in the service, was laid to-day at the Seaside Park, in Bridgeport. The occasion drew together over fifteen thousand people from all parts of the State.

The procession was composed of two thousand one hundred soldiers, from the brigade encampment at East Bridgeport, under the command of Brig.-Gen. S. H. KELLOGG; two hundred veteran soldiers and sailors; societies, fire and hose companies to the number of two thousand, making the grandest military and civic display ever seen in this city. Gov. J. R. HAWLEY and staff were also present in full uniform.

Prayer appropriate to the occasion was offered by venerable Dr. HEWITT, and eloquent addresses were delivered by Gov. HAWLEY and Brig.-Gen. W. H. NOBLES. The exercises were interspersed with music from the various bands and glee clubs. The stone was laid by the officers of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, amid the booming of cannon, dirges by the bands and the waving of flags, the vast audience standing with uncovered heads. The spectacle was sublime.

Gov. HAWLEY held a reception at the Sterling House, and was introduced to a large number of people. The Governor, in his address, paid a glowing tribute to the soldiery of the country, particularly those who sleep in soldiers' graves. He continued, saying, "God has separated us from the rubbish and the ruins of man's countless experiments in government. He gave us a grand continent with all climates, all soils, all wealth in its mines or on its surface. More than all, he charged us to maintain certain great ideas of liberty and equality and self government; and the better maintenance of these every true American believes that Heaven intends we should remain one nation for ever. With our soldiers went forth all the inspirations of our New England hills and valleys. The traditions of our early struggles as feeble colonies, of our Indian and French wars, of our grand historic revolution and our later struggle with Great Britain, lessons of patriotism learned at the mother's knee or in old brown school-houses —went with them. It was emphatically a people's war. [Applause.] Nothing was ordered or done that was not first decreed in the people's council, as if they all sat a senate of millions in a vast amphitheatre about the field of strife. And thus the cause, though something moving away, moved with an indomitable, awful certainty. No such contest should be waged without a general and most profound conviction that the cause was just, that God himself most solemnly approve and would surely aid. His allusions to Fort Fisher, Gettysburgh and other celebrated battle-fields, brought round after round of applause.

General A. H. TERRY was also present and excused himself from speaking, after heartily indorsing the purpose of the meeting and the idea of such monuments.

The ceremonies closed with the multitude joining in singing the Doxology.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Funeral of Rev. J. W. Horton at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 29.

Funeral services were held to-day in Tremont Temple, over the remains of Rev. J. W. HORTON, who was murdered during the late riot in New-Orleans. There was a large attendance. Added to the usual religious exercises on such occasions, resolutions were adopted expressive of the profound grief caused by the death of Mr. HORTON, highly complimentary to his worth as a man and usefulness as a Christian minister, and condoling with the widow and relatives. Revs. D. C. Eddy, H. C. Graves, A. L. Every, Bacon Stowe, and E. N. Kirk took part in the exercises. The following were pall bearers: William Claflin, Lieut.-Gov. Joseph A. Pond, President of the Senate, Rev. H. B. Hackett, D. D., of the Newton Theological Institute, Rev. J. Chaplin, D. D., of Newton, Rev. H. C. Graves, of Providence, and Rev. T. Brown, of Canton, all of whom were classmates of the deceased. The remains were interred at Mount Auburn.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Republican Congressional Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The Republican Congressional Conventions of this city met to-day and nominated the following candidates: First District, JOSEPH R. LYNDALL; Second District, Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL; Third District, Hon. LEONARD MYERS; Fourth District, Hon. W. D. KELLY.

Delegates to the Southern Union Convention.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The Republican County Executive Committee completed their arrangements for sending to the coming Convention at Philadelphia a large delegation, with THOMAS MARSHALL as Chairman. Excursion tickets will be issued, and other measures adopted for securing a large representation from this city.

The Philadelphia City Government and the President's Visit.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday Aug. 29.

In regard to the causes for the informality attending the President's visit to this city yesterday, the *North American* of to-day says: It is a noteworthy fact, that of the forty-five members of the Common Council, and the twenty-five members of the Select Council of the City, less than twenty are at present in the city; and of these a considerable majority are Democrats. The Mayor is taking the only rest that he can enjoy for a year to come, so that the absence of any municipal participation in yesterday's ceremonies was entirely unavoidable.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Result of the Election—The New Constitution Rejected.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The official vote came in to-day. All the counties but Hayward are heard from. The new Constitution was rejected by 1,982 majority.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The Cholera—The Report on the Riot.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

There were ten cholera deaths yesterday.

The Military Commission has terminated the taking of testimony in the riot case.

Cotton flat; sales, 250 bales; Low Middling, 33c.@ 34c.; receipts, 19 bales. Sterling Exchange, 54@56. New-York Exchange, ¼ discount@par.

MARINE DISASTER.

Burning of the Brig Wickopee—Statement of the Captain.

Capt. L. T. LELAND, of the brig *Wickopee*, o St. John, N. B., destroyed at sea by fire, makes the following statement:

"Left Charleston, S. C., June 13, bound to Liverpool, with a full cargo of pine timber, turpentine and resin. July 18, lat. 49 06, lon. 13 48, 9:30 P. M., discovered smoke issuing from the galley, and upon investigation found the vessel to be on fire. Every effort to extinguish the flames was made, but to no effect; remained by the ship until the turpentine ignited, and thereupon, deeming all further exertions useless, as the flames were under an uncontrollable headway, launched one of the boats and pulled for a bark which was then standing for us, and which proved to be the bark *Thames*, bound to London. During the day, having the opportunity, transferred three of my crew to the brig *Warrior*, from Gaspee, bound to Canada, and the remainder to bark *Mary and Elizabeth*, bound to Quebec. On the 4th inst., was transferred to the ship *American Union*, bound to New-York.

I take this opportunity of expressing for myself and in behalf of those transferred with me, our sincere thanks to Capt. J. E. ARMSTRONG, of the *American Union*, for providing us with comfortable quarters on his vessel, and for his uninterested attention to us upon all occasions."

The Funeral of Dean Richmond.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The directors of the Central Railroad met here to-day, and after adopting a series of obituary resolutions on the death of DEAN RICHMOND, adjourned to take a special train for Batavia to attend the funeral to-merrow.

Fire at Elmira, N. Y.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 29.

An extensive fire occurred here about 2 o'clock this morning, destroying an entire wooden block on the corner of Lake and Cross streets. Eight horses and a number of carriages were burned. The Court-house and jail, by the exertions of the firemen, were saved, but are badly scorched. The prisoners were not removed. Loss $50,000; but a small portion insured.

Politics in Michigan, &c.

DETROIT, Monday, Aug. 27.

Republican Congressional Conventions to-day nominated Ex-Gov. AUSTIN BLAIR, of the Third District, and renominated Hon. ROWLAND E. TROWBRIDGE, of the Fifth District.

Dexter and *Patchen* trotted to-day for a purse of $2,000. *Dexter* won in 2:23½.

Cholera in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The cholera is increasing here. Nineteen cases were reported to the Board of Health to-day, thirteen of which were fatal. How many cases have occurred among the negroes huddled together in South Memphis it is impossible to ascertain.

The Cholera in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

Twelve deaths from cholera were reported yesterday.

Naval.

EASTPORT, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island*, Rear Admiral PALMER, left here this morning for Halifax.

Sailing of the Asia for Boston.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The *Asia* sailed at 4 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due about 9 o'clock Thursday evening.

Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

CHAUTAUQUA.—First District, Hon. Walter L. Sessions, Francis A. Brower, A. F. Jennings.

OSWEGO—Second District, Hon. J. J. Walcott, Alvin Moon, Jay L. Johnson. The following were elected delegates to the Congressional Convention: William Foster, J. H. Wood, J. G. Reynolds, R. S. Bassett, Davis Conger.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a quarrel arose between JOHN ROBINSON and EDWARD FERIDA, who began fighting in Water-street. During the *melee*, FERIDA, who is a Spaniard by birth, drew a formidable knife and stabbed his opponent in the left groin, inflicting a severe wound. The assailant was quickly arrested by one of the Fourth Ward Police and yesterday held for trial in default of $1,000 bail by Justice DOWLING of the Tombs Police Court.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, EDWARD WELLINGS, a native of England, and residing in Thirteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, entered the drinking saloon of CHRISTIAN HANFELL, at No. 1,158 Broadway, and drawing a pistol from his pocket, deliberately shot himself through the head, causing instant death. The body was removed to the *Morgue*, where an inquest will be held to-day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY MEETINGS IN BROOKLYN.—The Ward Primary Meetings were held in Brooklyn last evening, in accordance with the call of the Union Republican General Committee of Kings County, to select delegates to the Assembly District Conventions, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention. The following delegate were chosen from the wards named: First Ward—L. Lewis, M. Gaffney, T. Fowler, S. Brower, M. O'Brien. Second Ward—M. Richardson, Alex. Sutherland, George Cuscaden, Alex. Johnson, M. Halligan. Third Ward—D. Whitehead, A. BATCHELOR, S. Sinderson, T. Hinsdale, H. C. Place, A. B. Thorne. Fourth Ward—E. D. White, G. I. Bennett, W. B. Smith, Seth R. Robbins, Lewis B. Page, Tenth Ward—D. D. Barker, Thos. Swaney, J. T. Norton, Wm. Melvin, R. F. Howes. Eleventh Ward—Wm. Wallace, Geo. Applegate, Gilbert W. Valentine, Wm. A. Perry, John A. Smith. The above tickets were elected, with scarcely any opposition.

THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A series of resolutions was presented and adopted at the last meeting of the Kings County Regular Democratic General Committee, cordially indorsing and adopting the declaration of principles made by the Philadelphia Convention as eminently wise and patriotic; and the Committee avows its unqualified approval of the purposes which that declaration sets forth, and pledges its zealous and earnest support in the effort to secure their accomplishment. Resolutions of sympathy in relation to the death of the late Dean RICHMOND were also offered and unanimously carried. The primaries for the election of delegates to the State Convention were directed to be held on Tuesday of next week.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.—The cholera is fast disappearing from this city. There are no cases in any of the public institutions. Only one death occurred on Tuesday, and only one yesterday. Two cases of the disease were reported to the Board of Health, viz.: Mrs. COYNE, aged 28 years, No. 92 Hamilton-avenue; in collapse. ALICE SHERLOCK, aged 28, No. 30 Congress-street; case critical.

Passengers Sailed.

In Steamship Columbia for Havana—Jose Govin and lady, Alex. Armstrong and lady, J. H. Hardy, J. Whitney, Mrs. Patterson and child, Mrs. J. Faucossot, S. A. Cosmes, Thos. Reid and child, Nathan W. Hunt, A. Felice, Modesto Sommor, M. Aznar, Felix Govin, Juare Penalvez, Joaquin Penalvez, W. H. Prince and lady, J. Turner, W. J. Lutton, James Yguzgniza, Dr. J. R. C. Valadier, Juan Siguarva, Cayetano Socasar, Rosando Socasar, Count Romero, lady, 2 children and boy; Mrs. Manuel Cohuer, Joacirro Garcia de Angavice, M. T Garcia de Angavice, Mrs. L. Garcia de Angavice, Mrs. E. Garcia de Angavice, Mrs. M. de Jesus Garcia de Angavice, Mrs. Grangenat, Francisco Cardenas, Antonio Navano, C. Uhibach, wife and four children, J. R. Anderson, A. J. Zeei, Mrs. Trireva, R. Fernandez, Stephen Hally, Leon Prunelis and wife, Chisto Encamoso, Mr. Doude and lady, Mr. Dela Cuando, Petro Noya, Mr. S. Rolando and son, Miss Rolando, Teo. O. Y. Reyner, Hudard Canuas, Felipe Vanguiza, Rafael Miranda, wife and two children, Miss Rephane Prunelis, Mrs. Knoder and son, Miss Emilia Diasteid, A. de Cardenas, lady, two children and two servants, Martin Muesses, R McCulloch, E. C. Ford, R. Pinerva.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 29—*In steamship Tampico, from Liverpool*—Nannette and Adrian Erggelet, C. Wolnhas, C. Roess, A. Vogler, Johann Tues, Amelia Tues, F. Neef, A. Haney, C. Doolbar, F. Muller, Pauine and F. Muller, J. Hoefner, Caroline Hahmann, Matilde Woefel, J. Schoefe, J. Fallon, H. Beemann, C. Warstenberger, J. Tokehl, J. Blum, J. Kleinfeest, Maria A. Schnieder, Elise Schieder, J. J. Diehl, C. Gebath, Agathe Gebath.

AUG. 29—*In steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool*—Jas Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. Dawes, Mr. and Mrs. Lees, Rev. Mr. Lord, C. Ullmann, C. G. Beach, J. Griffith, J. D Griffith, Thos. Lewis, C. F. Gill, Jos. Knox, A. M. Lyon, Wm. Stewart, Tashman, Clarence Seymour, E. Miller, Thos. H. Cuthbert, J. De Forrest, and 418 in the steerage.

In steamship Tyler, from Galveston—J. L. Piper, J. Richardson, Samuel Ralph, D. T. Ellis, C. R. Brent, H. Morton and lady, S. Haberman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 21	Sun sets	6 36
Moon rises	9 27	HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.	
Sandy Hook	10 31	Gov. Island	11 20
Hell Gate	12 42		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29.

Arrived.

Steamship Pennsylvania (Br.,) Lewis, Liverpool Aug. 15, and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 518 passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. 16th inst., off Tuskar, passed ship Screamer, bound up. 17th, lat. 51 24, lon. 10 44, steamship Scotia, bound E. 19th, lat. 51 09, lon. 25, steamship City of Boston, bound E. 22d, lat. 48 24, lon. 43, Br. ship Elizabeth Yeo, from Newport for Montreal. 24th, lat. 45 05, lon. 53 13, ship Sebastopol, bound E. 25th, 6 A. M., lat. 44 12, lon. 56 30, steamship Java, bound E.; same day, 3:14 P. M., lat. 43 47, lon. 57 44, steamship Tripoli, bound E. 27th, lat. 41 26, lon. 65 37, steamship Ericsson, bound E.

French steam gunboat Megore, Bastard, St. Peter, N. F., 4 days. Mounts 3 guns, and has a crew of 104 officers and men.

Steamship Tampico, (Fr.,) Pierre, Havre Aug. 12, with mdse. and 407 passengers to Grin & Mackenzie.

Steamship Haze, Starkey, Mobile 8 days, with cotton, &c., to E. D. Huribut & Co.

Steamship Tybee, Caulkins, Galveston Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Aug. 22, lat. 27 20, lon. 89 10, passed a steamer, supposed the Enterpe, bound S. 23d, lat. 28, lon. 86 10, Danish brig, showing No. 402, steering E. S. E.

Steamship Catharine Whiting, Baker, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Pierson. Aug. 28, off the Chesapeake, passed steamship Monticello, from Boston for Wilmington, N. C.

Ship American Union, Armstrong, Havre July 8, Ashant 16th, with mdse. and 406 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Have birth. Had heavy S. W. and W. gales, spilt sails, &c. Aug. 4, lat. 49 37, lon. 44 12, spoke Br. bark Mary Elizabeth, of and from Welby for Quebec, 45 da., out with loss of fore-yard, and short of provisions. Took from her Capt. Leland and 5 men, the crew of brig Wickopee, whose vessel was destroyed by fire July 18.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool July 19, with mdse. and 333 passengers to J. T. Tapscott & Co.

Bark Everhard, (Brem.,) Klemka, Antwerp 48 ds., with mdse. to Glass, Luning & Co. July 30, lat. 49 04, lon. 11 20, spoke Br. bark Penelope, from W. C. Africa for Bristol, short of provisions; supplied her.

Bark Sunrise, Roig, Havana 11 ds., in ballast to P. Harmony's Nephew & Co.

Bark Miranda, (of Liverpool,) Congdon, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to Dupee, dole & Co.

Bark Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Rhodes, Barbados 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark J. W. Wanderer, (Prus.,) Boge, Glasgow 55 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Fuller Tufts. Had light winds and calms the whole passage.

Bark Alcyone, (of Stockton,) Partridge, Grand Turk 13 ds., with salt to Walsh & Center.

Brig A. B. Patterson, (of Turks Island,) Pike, Porto Cabello 18 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., to Dallett & Bliss. Left on board Capt. Ed. Inds inst., lat. 15, lon. 67 30, encountered a severe hurricane from S. E. to S. W.

Brig Minnehaha, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Douglas, Lingan 13 ds., in coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Aspen, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Stuart, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Speranza, (Hanov.,) Manlmann, Ponce, P. R., via Guyanilla 13 ds., with Sturges & Co.

Brig Suwannee, McCobb, Barbados 22 ds., with molasses to E. T. Smith & Co.

Brig Cilo, (of Halifax,) Wilson, Guadaloupe 13 ds., with molasses to Jones & Lough. 75 miles S. E. of the Highlands, saw ship Oswego, hence.

Schr. Minerva, Dascoway, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to Abm. Bell's Son.

Schr. Coral Isle, (Br.,) Stubbs, East Harbor, T. I. 12 ds., with salt to C. H. Knox & Co.

Schr. Franciscus, Wyman, Fajardo, P. R., 17 ds., with molasses to Merchant & Corman.

Schr. Isaac Mores, Bradford, Bridgeport, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to D. F. Sqnil & Co.

Schr. Gilbert Bent, (Br.,) Howard, Hillsboro, with plaster for Newark.

Schr. Adam Shepard, Bowditch, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Baltimore, Dix, Bridgeport.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston, with mdse.

Schr. S. W. Tyler, Tyler, Hartford.

Schr. Kate, Stevens, Hartford.

Schr. Celestia, Hall, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Sparkling Sea, Coombs, Providence.

Schr. C. L. Bayles, Conklin, Providence.

Schr. Diadem, Benjamin, Providence.

Schr. Gaston T. Hubbell, Pason, Providence.

Schr. Union, Ames, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Jones, Newport.

Schr. Argus, Smith, Taunton.

Schr. Fountain, ——, Fall River.

Schr. Hydranges, Prentice, Fall River.

Schr. Willow Harp, ——, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Jane Maria, Goodman, Norwich.

Schr. Prudence, Coombs, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Copia, West, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Brewer, Georgetown, D. C.

SAILED—Steamships Wilmington, Columbia, Saratoga, Albemarle.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

Below.

Ship Villafranca, Urquhart, London July 10.

Ship Confidence, Johnson, Glasgow July 10.

Ship Missouri, from ——

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 29—Arr. steamer Linda, New-York; barks Freeman Dennis, Gottenburg; J. C. Nichols, Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Argo—bark, from Havre for Quebec, Aug. 27, lat. 45 48, lon. 27 28.

Asia—brig, from Santa Cruz for New-York, Aug. 21, lat. 26 45, lon. 70 20.

Ann & Alice—bark, from Liverpool for New-Haven, Aug. 18, lat. 42, lon. 66.

Bolton Abbey—bark, from Liverpool for Calcutta, July 22, lat. 20 34, lon. 35 34.

Gertrude—brig, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, July 25, lat. 17 15, lon. 35 11.

La Plata—bk, from Montevideo for Boston, Aug. 27, lat. 31, lon. 72 29.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Halifax, Aug. 22, Village Belle, Doyle, Cape Breton, for New-York. Put back 24th, brig P. I. Nevins, Stanwood, for New-York, with loss of part of bowsprit, by collision.

Arr. at St. John, N. B., Aug. 28, ship Lancaster, Decon, New-York; bark Maria Scammell, Mussels, Boston; brig Venus, Walsh, New-York.

At Fajardo, P. R., Aug. 11, brig Christine, for Baltimore.

At Grand Turk, Aug. 15, brig St. Antonio, for New-York.

At Barbados, Aug. 9, barks Reindeer, for New-York; Mayflower, do.

At Guadaloupe, Aug. 15, brig Eclipse, for New-York, loading.

[PER ASIA.]

Arr. from New-York, 5th, Eolus, at Port Mahon; 11th, Isabella Catholica, at Barcelona; 15th, Galania, at Lisbon; 17th, Flink, at Queenstown; 14th, Leopold, at Newport; 16th, Cerealia, at Harwich; 18th, Shakespeare, at Liverpool.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Nuevo Casimiro, at Port Mahon.

Arr. from Baltimore, 15th, Arnold Boninger, at Bremershaven.

Sld. for New-York, 15th, Honduras, from Kingston.

Parser Wilson, of the Asia, reports on the 20th, in lat. 51, lon. 11, in the afternoon, passed a steamer, bound E., supposed to be the Palmyra.

[LATEST.]

Arr. from New-York, Victoria, at Clyde; Nereid, at Dublin; Helena, at Cronstadt; Cuma, at Helvoet; Fulton, at Havre; Pelayo, at Barcelona.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Webster, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Boston, Robert Anker, Arendal, Maria, at Gravesend; Serene, at Brownershaven.

Arr. from Savannah, Favorite, at Gravesend.

Off Liverpool, ship Emily.

Drop a Tear for Lubin.

Who would have believed twenty years ago that France would ever patronize an American perfume. Yet PHALON & SON are actually sending their NIGHT BLOOMING CERES to Paris, not alone to American families residing there, but in response to orders from members of the French *beau monde*.

"Burnett's reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of his preparations."—BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING EXTRACTS and COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, &c.—*Boston Journal*.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is certainly the wonder of the age. Thousands can testify as to its magical effect, and the first doctors of this City are recommending it to their patients as the only sure cure for rheumatism ever known to man.

Every Lady has the management of her form within her power. Use Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator, 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Mme. Jumel's Wrinkle Obliterator.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

At Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, N. Y., Wedding cards, new and elegant styles, just received.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "The seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." "*Judge's Report," at the N. Y. Grand Trial.*" Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES No. 458 Broadway.

The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch Sewing MACHINE, manufactured by PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO., No. 84 Bowery, New-York.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

WARD—STUART.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 28, by Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Hon. ELISAH WARD to ELLEN E. STUART, both of New-York.

DI

An Extensive Gang of Burglars and Counterfeiters Broken Up—Arrest of Two of the Prominent Members—One of Whom Pleads Guilty.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 27.

For several months past the people of the village of Warren, Jo Daviess County, have been exercised by the existence in their midst of a gang of burglars and counterfeiters, whose exploits were of such a daring character as to necessitate the calling of a public meeting to devise means for their expulsion: The meeting was held and a committee appointed, of which the cashier of the Farmers' National Bank was made chairman. This Committee held a special meeting, at which it was determined to apply to Chicago for detectives to ferret out and bring to justice the members of the bandit confederation.

On Monday last one of the detectives received the necessary instructions and departed for the scene of robbery and "queer shoving." He was met by the Committee, and he at once began his investigations. The very first day of his sojourn in Warren, our detective's suspicions rested on a man named JOHN A. MILLER as being one of the principal members of the gang, and he resolved to keep a sharp lookout on his actions. The man MILLER bore a very unenviable reputation among his neighbors, and yet no one of them could prove him guilty of committing a crime. He was a shrewd fellow, whom everybody hated and feared.

On the third day the officer, whose eyes had not been off the old fox from the time of entering the town, had the satisfaction of seeing him hoarding for the bank. By another route the detective arrived there first, and taking a seat in the back office, began reading a newspaper. As he anticipated, MILLER entered, and going to the paying teller, presented a fifty dollar compound interest note, and demanded payment in greenbacks. The note was taken, and MILLER departed with $54—the $4 being the amount of interest due. When he had gone the detective left his hiding-place, and with the President of the bank, examined the note and found it to be a counterfeit.

In order not to lose track of MILLER, the de ective left the bank immediately after this discovery, and as he stopped upon the sidewa k saw his man engaged with another fellow in conversation a few rods further down the street. When the consultation was finished, MILLER left his companion and started off along the railroad track. He continued about two miles, when a freight train on the Mineral Points railroad approached, and he got on board. His shadow did likewise, taking a seat with the engineer. MILLER continued with the train until it reached Monroe, when he alighted and immediately proceeded to a house located near the depot. The officer crept up to the building and saw him talking with four other men of the same stamp.

Without waiting to watch MILLER'S proceedings in Monroe, the officer returned to Warren, to look after others of the gang who still remained there. The day following his return a suspicious looking fellow made his appearance from Chicago with about $50 worth of fancy goods, and took hiring a room directly opposite the Farmers' National Bank, began selling his stock by auction. The detective immediately saw through this fellow's "nice little game," to combine with the others in robbing the bank, and he put the officers of the institution on their guard. That evening the officer had another consultation with the committee and several of the most influential citizens, that he might have their cooperation.

That night, and the succeeding one, he slept in a barn located about twenty feet from MILLER'S house, so that he might be near at hand when that worthy returned. In order to get a better view of the doings of the inmates of the dwelling, the officer bored two holes through the side of the barn nearest it and so located that he could look into one of the rear windows. During the two nights spent in the stable the only discovery made was that Mrs. MILLER was not faithful to her marriage vows.

At this juncture the whole work of the detective came near being ruined through the imbecility of one of the gentlemen to whom he had disclosed his plans and discoveries. This individual, finding the secret too ponderous for one or his capacity to carry, divided the load with his wife, and she not appreciating its value disclosed what she knew to her mother. So it happened, unfortunately, that this lad was a playfellow of MILLER'S son, and to him he at once ran and let the "cat out of the bag." The son was not long in informing his mother of the disclosures. Whether she did or did not know the character of her husband, has not transpired to our reporter, but she at once proceeded to the bank and inquired there about the counterfeit note and offered to redeem it. The bank officers, as soon as convenient, informed the detective of what had transpired, sending their regrets that through the indiscretion of one of their friends such a mess as sound had been made of all his well laid plans, and hoping that he would not give up the chase without one more effort.

The news, though provoking, did not dismay the officer, and while he expected that the majority of the gang would make themselves scarce, he resolved to stick out boldly and play the game that he could get within range of. Accordingly he immediately went to MILLER'S house and arrested the man he had seen there the previous night, and gave him into the custody of four citizens to watch, as there was no jail in the town in which to confine him. When this was accomplished he proceeded to the depot, hoping that MILLER would come down. In this he was not disappointed, and he arrested MILLER on his way to his house. Without attempting to resist, the offender expressed an entire willingness to accompany his captor. The officer entered into conversation with the officer, and quickly dropped from his pocket a roll of something upon the grass. The sharp eye of the detective saw this manœuvre, and to MILLER'S dismay he stopped and picked it up. When they reached the bank the prisoner was delivered over to the authorities, and an examination was made of the package he had thrown away. It was found to contain a large number of fifty dollar interest-bearing notes, of the same character and manufacture as the one he had passed on the bank a few days previous.

MILLER was brought to this city Saturday, and had an examination before United State Commissioner HOYNE, when he pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial in the United States Circuit Court, in default of $5,000 bail. The man who was arrested by the detective in MILLER'S house was discharged, as he could not be convicted of complicity in MILLER'S crime. It is probably unnecessary to state that the Chicago authorities found Warren too hot a place for him to practice his calling, and left by an early train two days after making his appearance.

Affray in a Police Court—Weapons Drawn and the Court-room a Scene of Confusion.

From the Nashville Dispatch, Aug. 25.

Yesterday morning J. C. PENTECOST, a well-known auctioneer and long-time resident of Nashville, and JOHN FISK, a young man whose antecedents we are unacquainted with, were before the Police Court on a charge of disorderly conduct. About a week ago PENTECOST, Sr., and FISK met in the market-house, when the latter, after a few words had passed between the parties, called the former a liar. Mr. PENTECOST did not resent the insult at the time, as he was surrounded by a crowd of people and in the presence of ladies. He, however, remarked to FISK, "I will see you again for this." On Thursday Mr. PENTECOST entered the office where FISK was, and remarked in a loud voice, "There is a man here who grossly insulted me about a week ago." After pausing a moment he repeated the words; whereupon FISK remarked, "I suppose you refer to me, Sir." "I do," remarked the other. The testimony goes to show that PENTECOST struck FISK with his cane. The latter, however, warded off the blow, and struck the former a severe blow in the face. The parties then grappled, and were separated with much difficulty. Both men were arrested, and gave bail for their appearance before the Police Court. They were brought up yesterday morning as we have said. The case was investigated, and each fined $5 and costs. After the decision of the case, FISK paid his fine and was proceeding from the court-room when he was attacked near the door by JAMES PENTECOST, a son of the old gentleman mentioned above. The melee which ensued, in the midst of the dense crowd of spectators, almost beggars description.

The rush to and fro of the struggling men, the pluming of the pistol and its attempted gun exit through the door, the dash of the officers to separate the parties, conspired to make a scene of wild and chaotic confusion. Young PENTECOST was seized by four policemen, dragged to the calaboose door, and thrust in. Two other sons of the elder PENTECOST, ARE and THOMAS, the former a youth of eighteen or nineteen, the other a fully grown man, out of sympathy likewise entered the fray. This furnished additional work for the officers, and transferred the struggle from the outside to the inside of the bar. The younger PENTECOST drew a pistol, but before he could use it an officer wrenched it from his hand. The sight of the weapon, however, produced considerable consternation among those present. At length the two were mastered, and together with the old man, who had drawn his cane to strike an officer, were thrust into the calaboose.

About the time the confusion was at the highest we glanced outside the bar, which two minutes before had been crowded with negroes, and not a solitary black face could be seen. They had deserted the hall as if by magic. Order having been restored, the regular business was resumed and completed. Gen. SMILEY, prosecuting attorney, then arose and said that it was a matter of supreme regret to him that the sanctity of the Court had been invaded by one of the most disgraceful affairs which he had ever witnessed. While he was a personal friend of the parties concerned, it was no time to be influenced by feeling; the sanctity of the Court was at stake. He recommended that the disturbers be fined to the extent of the law for contempt of Court. The three younger PENTECOSTS were then called up. JAMES asked the privilege of speaking a few words, which request was granted. He said he was supremely sorry for what had happened, and craved the pardon of the Court for the conduct of which they had been guilty. He had been strongly excited by the testimony, which showed that his father, an old gentlemen of 66 years, had been struck by a young and vigorous man; that he could not resist striking his father's insulter as he had known a way. This was sufficient to counteract a large number of fifty dollar interest-bearing notes, of the same character and manufacture as the one he had passed on the bank a few days previous.

The Court then fined each of the three younger PENTECOSTS $10 for contempt of Court.

DEATH OF DUNN.—The young man PATRICK DUNN, the victim of the Clinton Foundry shooting case, whose death had been anticipated for a few days past, died at the hospital in Troy on Monday afternoon. CALLAHAN, the private watchman who shot him, upon hearing of DUNN'S demise, at once went to the First Precinct Station-house and gave himself up. He was placed under arrest and lodged in jail. Coroner BRENNAN will hold an inquest in the case this evening.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to 387 Washington-st., near Beach.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,

U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,

Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,

and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

SAMUEL B. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK.

TENNESSEE NATIONAL BANK,

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATE,

AND THE

DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT FOR WEST TENNESSEE.

[Made so under the late law passed by the Tennessee Legislature.]

ALSO THE

DEPOSITORY FOR THE MEMPHIS BRANCH OF THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

[Organized under Act of Congress, 1865.]

It is proposed to increase the capital stock of this Bank from its present capital, "one hundred thousand dollars," to five hundred thousand.

In consequence of the absence of surplus capital in the South, by reason of the war and the great want of means to answer the daily legitimate business demands, this opportunity is respectfully off red to capitalists abroad to invest a portion of their surplus funds where permanent security and profit are most unquestionably combined.

FOURTH QUARTERLY REPORT, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1866.

RESOURCES.	
Bills receivable	$236,777 83
Over drafts	2,310 30
Furniture and fixtures	5,331 50
Taxes paid	2,361 01
Premiums	3,437 50
Remittances and cash items	10,496 87
Due from banks and bankers	536,116 11
United States bonds to secure circulation	$100,000
United States bonds to secure deposits	100,000— 200,000 00
Other bonds and securities on hand	72,300 00
Notes of national banks	8,527 00
Legal tenders and specie	151,989 82
Total	$1,222,368 97
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$100,000 00
Profits	52,211 05
Circulating notes received	$90,000
Less amount on hand	27,335
Amount outstanding	62,665 00
Due depositors	968,518 23
Due banks	39,379 69
Total	$1,222,368 97

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

GEORGE R. RUITER, President.
J. R. HUTCHINSON, Vice-President.
WILLIAM M. MORGAN, Cashier.
R. L. DALTON, Assistant Cashier.
CHARLES KORTRECHT, Esq.,
Former Atty for Planters' Bank, Memphis.
M. C. PEARCE,
Of Pearce, Park & Co., Memphis.
Z. H. WHITEMORE,
Memphis.
HENRY J. LYNN,
Of Tobin, Lynn & Co., Mem, his.
JOHN C. FREMONT,
Of Memphis.
THOMAS LEONARD,
Judge of the County Court, Memphis.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee National Bank, held April 3, 1866, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock was declared payable on demand.

OCTOBER DIVIDEND NOTICE.

There will be a Dividend made and payable Oct. 3, 1866, on the old, and what new capital that is subscribed prior to this date of Ten (10) Per Cent.

Books will be opened at the Banking-house of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., where subscriptions of ten or more shares will be received, and where such information as desired will be furnished. EDWARD S. MORGAN, Cashier.
(Formerly Cashier of Dover Plains Nat'l Bank, N.Y.)

Collections and other business through this bank and its correspondents at Memphis and in the Southern States will be promptly attended to without charge when in behalf of its stockholders.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Purchased and for sale.

All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,

No. 22 William-st., New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

in Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities. Accounts of banks, bankers and others received on favorable terms.

A. G. NORWOOD, of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

INTEREST DEPARTMENT.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1866.

Schedules of thirty (30) or more Coupons of the Loan of 1864, (10-40s,) maturing on the 1st of September, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

MONEY ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

The undersigned will give particular attention to the loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage. Estates or individuals wishing to loan, may hear of applications by leaving at our office a memorandum of the amount they wish invested. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE CAMERON COAL COMPANY, }
No. 52 BROADWAY, ROOMS Nos. 7 AND 8, }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, and for the transaction of business, will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1866.

The transfer-books will be closed from the close of business on the 25th day of August until after said election.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. J. WINTERTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 99 MAIDEN-LANE, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed for ten days previous to said meeting.

By order of the Board.

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF TEMPORARY LOAN, other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes, that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the Treasury Office from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon to the time of presentation, between this date and Aug. 28; and that after the latter date INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SUCH CERTIFICATES.

H. McCULLOCH Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,)

No. 86 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Boston, Mass., at the station, at the foot of Summer-st., Sept. 12, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors; also to act upon the acceptance of any or all legislative acts by the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New-York, amending, enlarging or changing the powers of the Company, and the transaction of any proper business.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, }
No. 191 BROADWAY, (Mercantile Bank Building.) }
Aug. 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the EMPIRE GOLD and SILVER MINING COMPANY of New-York will be held on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company as above. By order of the Trustees,

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Benehoff Run Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 57 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of Sept., 1866, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing trustees to act for the ensuing year; also to elect three inspectors of election.

The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th September.—Dated Aug. 27, 1866.

JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN EQUAL INTEREST with three others can be had for $25,000, in a first-class mining property, selected with great care, in Colorado, including the "right of use" of the best (known) process for working the ores. Address M., Post-office Box No. 4,159.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons of Sept. 1 of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company will be paid at the National Bank of the State of New-York.

H. C. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

TROY, Aug. 22, 1866.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS.—Office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	113	113¼	June, 7-30	106¾	106⅞
Coupon, '81	113	113¾	July, 7-30	106¾	106⅞
5-20 Regist'd, '62	109¼	109⅞	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	113¾	113⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅝	114⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	112	112⅜	Aug. C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	109½	109⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113⅛
10-40 Registered	98⅞	99⅛	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112⅛
10-40 Coupon	103	103⅛	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110⅛
N.Y. Bounty Loan	105½	105⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	108⅛	108⅜
Gold	144⅝	144⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108⅛
August, 7-30	107⅝	107⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	107⅛	107⅜

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 5, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil Creek, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humbolt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

COUPONS ON FIRST MORTGAGE C Bonds due prior to July 1, 1866, will be paid on presentation at Mariposa Bank.

MARK BRUMAGIM, President.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of August, at No. 122 Broadway.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

AUG. 11, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton railroad Company that a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred capital stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 32 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next; to the holders of the stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 25th day of August, 1866, at which time the Transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 3d day of September next for transfers.

By order of the Executive Committee.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
No. 36 PINE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866. }

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable at the office of the Company SATURDAY, Sept. 1.

The Transfer Books will be closed SUNDAY, 26th instant, and reopened on the 2d Sept. 4, by order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, }
No. 38 PINE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866. }

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three per cent., payable on and after Saturday, Sept. 1st, and after Saturday, Sept. 1. Transfer-books will close on Saturday, Aug. 25, and be reopened again on Monday, Sept. 3. By order,

C. H. ELLIS, Secretary.

UNION NAVIGATION COMPANY, }
No. 9 SOUTH WILLIAM-ST., N.Y., Aug. 24, 1866. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT., (10 per cent.,) payable on and after the 1st day of September, at the office of the Company.

Transfer books will be closed from this date until the 1st day of September, inclusive.

JOS. E. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866. }

CAPITAL..... $200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866..... 284,744
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866..... 18,556

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st. (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.

Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st., 4 per cent. interest free from tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from Sept. 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
257 Broadway. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS IN closed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with names of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M.

For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between First and Eighth Avenues.

For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Mount Morris-square.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Eighty-sixth street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Sixty-first and Sixty-sixth streets.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Eighty-third-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging the Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenue, and Third-avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Fifth streets.

For furnishing one thousand cast-iron lamp-posts.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated, Street Department, New-York, August 25, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES TO LET.

Proposals will be received until Sept. 12, 1866, at the office of

THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 205; WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

For the leasing of their Coal Lands and Collieries, embracing about 2,000 acres of land, in the heart of the Mahanoy Coal basin, Northumberland County, Penn.

There are four distinct Collieries now in working condition on the

MAMMOTH PRIMROSE AND SKIDMORE COAL BEDS,

All above water level, worked by dry slopes, tunnels and drifts, with railroad cars, stationary engines, boiling houses, and all the appurtenances of extensive collieries, in complete working condition, capable of producing at present about 250,000 tons per annum. The facilities for transportation to market are unsurpassed by any other collieries in the middle coal fields.

Personal inspection of the mines invited.

Specifications, maps and plans can be seen, and detailed information furnished at the office of the Company, in Philadelphia, or by their Superintendent at the Mines, or at the office of

F. W. SHRAFER,
Engineer of Mines, Pottsville, Penn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D., 1866. Dated this 6th day of June, A. D., 1866.

LETITIA A. POILLON, Executrix.

je7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BURTON E. CLARK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 26 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fourteenth day of February next.

LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.

Dated, Aug. 7, 1866. A8-law6m*

MACHINERY.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.—LOCOMOtives for sale, 20x30 tons, 8 and 10 wheelers, gauges 4 feet 8½ and 4 feet 10. JOHN STUART, No. 193 Broadway dealer in locomotives and machinery.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.

SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM-HOUSE, }
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5, 1866. }

In compliance with instructions from H. S. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold to highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at Winston's Building, corner of 14th and Cary sts., in the City of Richmond, Va., the following described

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, viz.:
TWO HUNDRED (or more) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO;
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the Counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.

TERMS:

Cash, in Government funds.

JOHN S. LOOMIS,
Assistant Special Agent.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, FRIDAY, Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 1,250 4th-av., near 32d-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels carpet, carved rosewood tete-a-tetes in crimson silk velvet, carved rosewood easy chairs in do., rosewood marble-top centre tables, gilt frame oil paintings, black walnut oval and round tables, gilt frame oval and pier mirrors, black walnut extension dining table, carved marble-top buffet, mahogany lounge in green leather, willow arm-chairs, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, dress bureaus, washstands, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, palliasses, toilet crockery, &c., silver-plated ware, glassware, crockery, &c.; also an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE SALE OF REALLY good household furniture, carpets, mirrors, rich china and glassware, &c., &c., being the entire furniture of two houses removed from Brooklyn. THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, a very large amount of good furniture of every description, suitable for parlor, dining-room, library and basement, and embracing rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak. Also, cottage furniture, French plate mirrors, elegant dinner sets, curtains, cornices, beds, mattresses, kitchen goods, &c. Also, 6 or 8 carpets, 10,000 cigars, and about 50 baskets champagne. N. B.—The sale will be large and worthy the attention of the trade as well as others in want.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY NO. 65 WILLIAM-ST. AT AUCTION. BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee:

William-st.—The brick factory and basement brick store, situate on the easterly side of William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts., and known as No. 65.

A. & R. LAWRENCE, Jr., Attorney.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 30, AT eleven o'clock, within the store,

1,000 packages Malaga Raisins.

4 pipes Lemon Juice.

At twelve o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River.

293 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.

3,765 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

Cargo brig *N. Rosalia*, from Palermo.

JOSEPH BEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 31, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A.M. at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn—REGULAR WEEKLY SALE: Pianos, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, fancy goods, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

FORTY-SECOND SALE AT PUBLIC auction of unclaimed goods at Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-st., on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting of miscellaneous articles, viz.: cotton, men and women's clothing, dry goods, watches, jewelry and others. Such baggage as may be unclaimed, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—E. ROTH WILL SELL THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, Aug. 30, at 1½ o'clock precisely, at the four-story dwelling-house No. 119 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av., over $5,000 worth of elegant and costly household furniture, including rich parlor furniture, works of art, fine oil-paintings, vases, bronze clocks, pier mirrors, carpets, rosewood and black walnut bedroom suits, mirror and hair mattresses, rich cut glass, china and silver ware, table cutlery, &c.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

ANSCHUTZ MUSIC INSTITUTE.

STECK'S MUSIC HALL.

NO. 141 EAST 8TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.

The office of the above Institute is now open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. for the reception of applications and examination of pupils.

The course will commence Sept. 17 and comprise the following

BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

VOCAL. { Mad. Bertha Johannsen, Herr Carl Anschutz, Signor Mario Duschnitz.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE. Signor Gio gio Kock.

PIANO. { Messrs. A. Davis, A. Buechel, Max Braun, B. Kalliwoda, Wm. Groscurth, A. Neuendorf.

ORGAN. Messrs. Max Braun and A. Davis.

THEORY OF MUSIC AND COMPOSITION. Herr Carl Anschutz, Messrs. A. Buechel and Max Braun.

VIOLIN. Mr. Joseph Noll.

OTHER INSTRUMENTS BY COMPETENT TEACHERS.

For circulars, terms, &c., apply as above.

CARL ANSCHUTZ.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in the market, both in quality and beauty of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

E. MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, will reopen on Sept. 17. The following Professors have been engaged: Henry Mollenhauer, Mons. Lyeal, Ch. Heydtmann, Mons. Groschel, Signor Gianetti, Ch. Fougeel, R. We

SHIPPING.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
Carrying the United States mails for the European Continent.

NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP, CALLING OFF HAVRE TO LAND MAILS.

The Company's line 3-3 G. L. L. French Veritas iron screw steamship CIRCASSIAN, Thos. S. Ellis, Commander, will leave this port for Antwerp on WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept., 1866.

Rates of Passage to Antwerp—First Cabin—$90. Second Cabin—$65. Steerage—$35, payable in gold, or its equivalent. Through tickets given to Brussels, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Havre and Paris.

For passengers and goods destined for Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM SALEM & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and 6 Old-slip, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE.....LAMASIE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished with special coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent
No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 19
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$113 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

THE QUEEN.....Grogan.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1
PENNSYLVANIA.....Lewis.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
VIRGINIA.....Prowse.....SATURDAY, Sept. 15
LOUISIANA.....Thomson.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

To Liverpool or Queenstown...	Cabin. $100	Steerage. $30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO.....Sept. 5
TRICOLA.....Sept. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown.....$36 Currency.

Steerage Passage, apply to No. 60 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-Green.
E. CUNARD.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, touching at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.

FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A GADSDEN.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A GADSDEN.....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.....$100 | Lower Saloon.....$80
Second class.....$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
CAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
HERBERTTE. KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $65 and $30 currency.
Passage to London, $95, $80 and $30 gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. HALLOWELL, from [illegible] York, Sept. 8.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 15.
CELTIA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 26.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 6.

The new and elegant iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, burden, will sail from New-York, Saturday, Sept. 8, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River. The accommodations for passengers on board this steamer are unsurpassed.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
ROWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, and taking passengers to England, France and Germany, will leave New-York in September, (to be advertised.)

ATLANTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander 3,000 tons, 1,000 h. p.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, 2,600 tons, 1,000 h. p.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 1,000 tons, 1,000 h. p.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 5 Beaver-st., New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails:

CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 1
CITY OF LONDON.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 8
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 12
and every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London. 95 | Steerage to London.....30
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40

BY THE STEAMERS SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers, First Cabin $100; Steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency, can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.

The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE.

IOWA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
KINGDOM.....SATURDAY, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabin, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $80; steerage, $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by

The favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
Sail WEDNESDAYS, from Pier No. 4 North River.

The elegant and favorite first-class steamships
EAGLE, M. B. GREENE, Commander, Sept. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, Sept. 12.
COLUMBUS, H. SACUM, Commander, Sept. 19.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following first-class steamers:

CAMPECHE.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5
FLORIDE.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.
Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NEW OUTSIDE LINE STEAMSHIPS,

WEEKLY, FOR
ALEXANDRIA, VA., GEORGETOWN AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
BLACK SEA LINE.

The first-class steamship THAMES, Capt. R. E. SWIFT, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 48 North River. Bills of lading signed and passage tickets also sold at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. J. KERBY, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—STEAMER FEARLESS, 98 now receiving freight at Pier No. 4, E. R., and will leave on THURSDAY, Aug. 30.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.

From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.

From New-York to Wellington, 46 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.

From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall), July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.

Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or
CHAS. W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. H. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

SEPT. 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
SEPT. 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steamer line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freights received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE
REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.

One of the favorite and elegant steamers,
QUAKER CITY, SAVANNAH,
ANDALUSIA, GRENADA,
will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st., EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points,

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95
and New-Orleans, $55,			

which includes all charges except meals on railroads.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

THE PEOPLE' MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships
EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. Lockwood,
and MONEKA, Commander C. P. Marshman, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamer MONEKA will leave THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95
and New-Orleans $55,			

which includes all charges except meals on railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—STEAMSHIP SARATOGA is now receiving freight, and will load on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14, East River. Elegant accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

LOW RATES

TO

NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.

To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.

To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 50 cents per barrel.

PASSAGE.

To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant steamships
TEXAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALABAMA, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

THE OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
JAMES RIVER, Capt. ——,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs.)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA

AND THE

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE
EMPIRE LINE OF SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH.

EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.

New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866. Passenger tickets issued through to

Augusta	$27 00	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31 00	Atlanta	34 00
Columbus	35 00	Mobile	51 95
Albany	35 00	New-Orleans	55 00
Eufaula	35 00		

Every charge included except meals on the railroads. Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.

Bills of lading given for through freight.

SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M.
ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M.

Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.

For Freight or Passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35
Macon	31	Albany	35
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34

Montgomery $41 00
Mobile 51 95
New-Orleans 55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
GENERAL BARNES
leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

This line will resume their weekly trips by dispatching the steamship
GENERAL SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Cor. Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Blank United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

THE STEAMBOAT THOMAS COLLYER will make an excursion to Fort Point and Newburgh on THURSDAY, Aug. 30; leaving from the foot of Chambers-st. at 7½ o'clock; landing at 34th-st., Yonkers and Cozzens. Fare 50 cents each way.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the clothing trade, under the firm name of CREIGHTON & EDWARDS, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding claims against the firm, or in its favor, will be settled by Mr. JOHN CREIGHTON.
JOHN CREIGHTON,
ROBERT EDWARDS.
Dated Aug. 24, 1866.

The business will be continued by Mr. JOHN CREIGHTON, at No. 389 Hudson-st.

CHINA, June 1, 1866.

WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of our house at Yokohama, Japan.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SUMMER HOTEL FOR SALE—DOING EXcellent business; fully furnished. Special inducements to a cash purchaser. Address WM. H. CHAPMAN, White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL

FOR SALE BY
THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, at Jersey City, Elizabethport or New-York.
For terms apply at the office of the Company, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL—Now landing ex steamer *Helen R. Cooper*, from Liverpool, 362 tons best English Cannel and 398 tons Haliburton's Orrell Coal, foot of 135th-st., North River. For sale in lots to suit, by H. L. PARKER & BRO., No. 52 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH INSTITUTE, No. 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st.
Reopening MONDAY, Sept. 10.
E. KOESSLY.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Prof. A. BOURSAUD, late Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Institute, will reopen his school on the 19th of September next at Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 25 miles from the City. The French is the language of the family, and will be constantly used in the Institution. Circulars may be obtained by writing or applying to Messrs. IVISON, PHINNEY & Co., Publishers, No. 48 Walker-st., or at the present residence of the Principal, No. 4 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 37 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. MISS ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.

For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.

Term opens Sept. 18.

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lofty gymnasties for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept. 20.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The 116th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

MISS HAVENS,

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,

will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

FOUR BOARDING PUPILS, (BOYS,)

Will be received into the family of the Principal of the SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, Philadelphia, Penn. Address Prof. JOHN P. BIRCH, A. M., No. 639 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For catalogues, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN and ALLEN, Principals.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,

Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24. 40 MURRAY HILL, Private Boarders.

MRS. WILLIS IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE a few additional pupils in her home school at Idlewild.

Address
Mrs. N. P. WILLIS,
Moodna,
Orange County,
New-York.

MME. C. MEARS,

No. 24 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns to her duties with new health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a refined home.

The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 1st of September, when Mlle. Rostan will receive applications personally or by mail; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, reopens its 20th academic year Sept. 27, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instructors, it offers unusual advantages of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.

Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALAIGRE'S, No. 57 Wall-st.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth academic session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

THE DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, NO. 44, 45, 46 and 50 2d-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Parents and guardians intending to place their sons or wards at the Institute would do well to make timely application. For terms and further particulars apply at the Institute.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 111 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Complete English and French instruction; diplomas awarded; French spoken in a few months by the boarders.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $80 per quarter. Thirty-second year of the principal. Next term begins Monday, Sept. 24. For circulars, &c., address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

GROVE HILL INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., offers a pleasant home, kind care and thorough instruction to twelve boys. Term commences Sept. 17.
S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Hamburgh, on the 20th September. Circulars may be had by addressing Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck. A French teacher wanted.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at Kinderhook, N. Y.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen Monday, Sept. 3. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss R. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 36th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MADAME DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 17. Number of boarders limited to six.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For Circular address
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 39 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS WILL REOPEN his Military School Sept. 10, at the Harvard Rooms, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. will reopen Sept. 5. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 55 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,

WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 227 and 229 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school o book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c. address the Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The next session of this Institution commences THURSDAY, Sept. 6. The Academy is located on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In the extent and appearance of its buildings, and in the beauty and healthfulness of its situation, this Academy is unsurpassed by any school in the country. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific, Classical and Military Education. Cadets of correct deportment study in their private rooms. Careful attention is bestowed upon the moral and religious training of cadets. Circulars can be obtained of CHARLES W. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware Co., Penn.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE.

At Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens Sept. 10. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds on the Hudson; a complete gymnasium; and a safe skating pond, make this the most delightful place for a boarding-school. Classics, higher mathematics and four modern languages are taught by nine resident teachers. All the scholars speak French, English and Spanish, and many German. Circulars: Broadway, No. 805, Mithaud's drug-store; No. 611, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)

will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISSES GALES'

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, No. 115 East 39th-st

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

(Continued from First Page.)

Headquarters, and will receive all due attention today from the hands of the Inspectors.

Three officers detailed on detective duty from the Fifteenth Ward Police were singularly fortunate in their arrests during the day. Officer INMAN arrested THOS. WILSON and EDWARD ALLEN, whom they found apparently preparing for operations among the citizens assembled on the corner of Bond-street and Broadway. Officer CORBET arrested JAMES EVANS, JAMES JONES and ELMER CARTER during the day, he finding them at work on the University-place cars. Officers CONNOR and RICHARDS, of the same Precinct, arrested CHARLES KING and ROBERT CONSOY in the crowd gathered in front of Delmonico's Hotel, on the complaint of Mr. HENRY NEAL, of No. 91 Broadway, who charged them with having stolen his gold watch valued at $150. All of these seven prisoners were confined in the Mercer-street Stationhouses.

With these exceptions the "dyfaking" fraternity secured immunity from wholesale arrest by going over to Jersey City *en masse*, where it is understood they held high carnival among the crowds there gathered to welcome the President and wish him good speed.

President Johnson and the Brooklyn Authorities.

Flags were displayed yesterday on the public buildings, liberty poles, ferry boats and shipping along the river front, in honor of the President of the United States, who, it was anticipated, would visit that city before his departure westward. As shown by the following correspondence, however, it became known, about noon, that the President would be unable to comply with the request of the citizens of Brooklyn, and many thousands consequently availed themselves of the opportunity of crossing the river to aid by their presence in swelling the throng of spectators in New-York. The following is the Special Committees' Report:

The Special Committee of the Common Council, appointed at a session held on the 27th inst., for the purpose of tendering the hospitalities of the city to President JOHNSON, beg to inform their fellow-citizens that, in conjunction with His Honor the Mayor, they communicated the resolutions adopted by the Board by telegraph to the President yesterday morning, and received the following reply from the Secretary of State, dated at Perrysville, Md.:

To Messrs. Theodore Hinsdale, Joseph Wilson, A. Cunningham, Committee, &c.:

Your dispatch to the President has been received. It would give him great pleasure to meet the Common Council and citizens of Brooklyn. His stay being limited, I must refer you to the Mayor and the New-York Committee for an answer whether a visit to Brooklyn is practicable. Whatever is agreeable to the people generally will be satisfactory to the President.

W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

The Committee accordingly called upon the Mayor and the New-York Committee, and stated their desire that arrangements might be made whereby the citizens of Brooklyn should have an opportunity of welcoming the President in this city. Messrs. A. STEWART and HENRY CLEWS, who represented the New-York Committee, expressed their regret that the late hour of the President's arrival and his very short stay in New-York, would render it entirely impracticable for him to go to Brooklyn. The Committee having thus made every reasonable effort to secure a visit from the President, and having been unsuccessful are disposed to acquiesce in the decision of the New-York Committee, and hope that it may be agreeable to the people generally, if it is satisfactory to the President.

THEODORE HINSDALE,
JOSEPH WILSON,
A. CUNNINGHAM, Committee.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 29, 1866.

THE JOURNEY.

OUR SPECIAL ACCOUNT.

From Philadelphia to New-York.

Long before the hour of departure

FROM THE QUAKER CITY,

which took place at 7:30 yesterday morning, the streets which bounded the Continental Hotel and the entire route to the Walnut-street ferry were densely packed with enthusiastic spectators. The people who had assembled at this early hour to do national honor were tumultuous in their expressions of joy, and followed the line of carriages which contained the distinguished party quite to the ferry. This universal approbation was most marked, and will long be remembered, particularly from the fact that the schemes had been well planned in hospitable Philadelphia to give the Chief Magistrate of the nation a lukewarm reception. The authors and sympathizers of this unparalleled act of disrespect both at home *and abroad* must have experienced an exceeding mortification and self-disgust at the overwhelming testimonial of respect bestowed upon the President and his friends. No such ovation to a single man, and so devoid of adulation, has ever before been paid a citizen of the United States. Chestnut-street in particular was in one complete thunder of acclamation, from the Continental Hotel to the ferry, and it was with extreme difficulty that the vehicles containing the distinguished party could be accelerated.

Arriving at the ferry the President, Secretary SEWARD, Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT were respectively cheered until the boat touched upon the Jersey side. At this point another crowd had assembled, and cheer after cheer was kept up while the train was on its way. There could be no underrating this demonstration. It was participated in by *the people*, and betrayed no mechanical or political symptoms. It was the free and unalloyed tender of the masses, and cannot be misunderstood. Such an upheaval of American men and women has scarcely ever been seen upon any occasion, and will ever be fresh in the memories of those who witnessed it. President JOHNSON's defence of the Constitution was unqualifiedly indorsed in Philadelphia and New-Jersey yesterday.

The Presidential party was reinforced by several prominent personages, among whom were Major-Gens. EMORY and BUTTERFIELD, who arrived upon the early train yesterday morning.

There was no abatement in the enthusiasm of yesterday, and all along the line of the rail route vast multitudes of people had assembled.

The party arrived at Burlington at a few minutes before 9 A. M., and immediately the train was sandwiched between two immense columns of people. The President, Mr. SEWARD, Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT, in response to the loud calls of the multitude, stepped for a few moments upon the platform, and some vigorous hand-shaking was the consequence.

At Bordentown a like scene of welcome took place, which was cordial and heartfelt.

At Trenton at least five thousand people had assembled, who greeted the President lustily. The Mayor of the city and the Common Council were present upon the platform, and officially tendered the hospitalities of the city. Brief speeches were made by Mr. REID, the President of the Common Council of Trenton; President JOHNSON and Secretary SEWARD. The people of Trenton were wild with enthusiasm—huzza after huzza rent the air, salutes were fired, and patriotic hymns were exquisitely discoursed.

In the course of their remarks the President and the Secretary of State stated that they had but one aim, and that was the complete restoration of the Union.

Mr. SEWARD, in his speech, referred pleasantly to the President and other distinguished members of the party, and was vociferously applauded. He insisted that the President, Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT had performed their duty nobly, and had performed it well, and urged the people to join them in their noble work. The crowd sent up a shout of "We will!" "We will!" Three cheers were given with a vim, and three times three; another scene of congratulatory exercise in the way of hand-shaking, after which the party resumed their places in the car, and the train pushed off amidst a jubilee of enthusiasm.

At New Brunswick a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen had also assembled, and the same may be said of Rahway, Elizabeth, and other towns.

The demonstration at Newark was perfectly indescribable. At least ten thousand people were present, although no official programme had been prepared. Upon the arrival of the train a salute was fired and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. The Mayor and Common Council led off, in an official point, and the crowd joined in making the reception hearty and agreeable. Brief remarks were made by the President and also by the Mayor of the City, the tenor of which were mutual congratulations on the release of the nation from civil strife and a speedy return of peace.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS ACCOUNT.

Departure from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, *via* BURLINGTON, N. J.,
Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The Presidential party left this city at 7:30 o'clock this morning, arriving at the Camden station at 8 o'clock. They were repeatedly cheered on the way to the cars and on the eve of departure. They are all pleased with the public demonstration, and unanimous in their acknowledgment of the generous and munificent manner in which they were entertained at the Continental, and the unremitting attentions of the Committee of Citizens.

Arrival at Burlington—Cheers for the President, Secretary Seward, Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The President's party arrived here at 9 A. M. A large number of persons approached the car in which the President was and greeted him with repeated cheers. When he appeared on the platform and bowed his thanks a number pressed forward to shake hands with him.

The train stopped only a few minutes. Secretary SEWARD, Gen. GRANT, and Admiral FARRAGUT also appeared on the platform, in compliance with the wishes of the crowd. There was a hasty shaking of hands, and the cars were soon again on their way, followed by the cheers of the assemblage.

At Trenton.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Aug. 29—11 A. M.

A dense multitude of people thronged the streets, and every available position was occupied by deeply interested spectators of both sexes and of all conditions. The President appeared on the platform of the rear car, with Secretary SEWARD, Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT, Secretary WELLES, Postmaster-General RANDALL, Gen. MEADE and others. There were repeated huzzahs and the playing of music and the firing of salutes. A more excited crowd has seldom, if ever, been witnessed.

HON. G. B. ADRAIN'S ADDRESS.

Hon. G. B. ADRAIN, ascending the platform, addressed the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: We are highly gratified to have an opportunity to see you in person, and to express to you our warm approbation of your noble efforts in behalf of the Constitution and the Union. At the very outbreak of the rebellion you were among the first, although a Southern man, to raise your patriotic voice in their support; and now that peace has again dawned upon the land, as Chief Magistrate of the nation you are earnestly laboring to make the peace cordial and permanent, on the basis of the Constitution and the just and equal rights of all the States. In this, your high, noble and patriotic endeavor, you ought to be, and I most sincerely trust will be, sustained by the American people. The war now being over, and the supremacy of the National Government fully vindicated, all should wish to see the North and South and East and West reunited in the bonds of political brotherhood and affection, so that we may have a Union, not only in name, but in heart. Such is the Union you, Sir, seek to promote, and such that all true conservative and patriotic men desire to witness; and such will be the Union of thirty-six States if you are only permitted to carry out to a successful and glorious issue your eminently wise, constitutional and magnanimous policy.

Mr. President, I should be pleased to say much more if time would permit. I can only add that on behalf of the citizens of New Brunswick, who are here assembled to pay you that respect that is due to you, not only as the Chief Magistrate of the nation, but on account of your high personal character and great public services, I wish you and your distinguished party a safe pilgrimage to that sacred spot which will ever be held in lasting remembrance by the American people, for there rest the ashes of a great man and true patriot. And as you witness and participate in those demonstrations of respect to his memory, I am sure you cannot but be inspired by the loity and Union-loving spirit which he possessed, so that on your return to the scenes of your arduous and responsible duties, you will be, if possible, still firmer and more earnest in sustaining the Constitution and Union, which ever had the love, admiration and support of the great and lamented DOUGLAS.

The multitude again cheered, when the President responded as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: All that I can say on the present occasion, in reply to this address, is simply to tender you my sincere thanks for this manifestation of your approval of the course pursued by the Government in the endeavor to restore and maintain the Union. We have been engaged in a work on which the very existence of the Government depends; and I am proud, and more than gratified, in finding the same patriotic spirit pervading the people of New-Jersey, as that of those throughout the section of country through which we have passed. We have had a long, a bloody and expensive rebellion, and now we approach peace. The suppression of the rebellion was to preserve the States in the Union. Now that the rebellion has been put down, and assuming that the object of the war has been accomplished, we have presented to us an issue that the Southern States are out of the Union; but it was to preserve the Union that the rebellion was put down. We say the Southern States were never out of the Union, which has continued one and indestructible. I am glad to find, my fellow-citizens, that these principles are in the hearts of the American people, and that they are extensive with the whole people, and not with a part or section only. We should stand on a common platform of the union of the States, and lift ourselves above all party considerations. (Cheers.) Let there be a common feeling—our country first, our country last, and our country all the time, disregarding party for the public good. [Applause, and cries of "That's the talk! Good! good!"] I return you, gentlemen, my thanks for the patriotic and friendly demonstration towards one who has always been engaged in your cause as well as in that of your children. I will say just as we are leaving you, that the gentlemen who are associated with me in all the Departments, have performed their duties, including the Army and the Navy, and the Secretary of State has ably managed our foreign relations. I repeat I have much to say all have performed their duty in the endeavor to save the Government. And now when the issue has come, believing as I do, in the integrity of the American people, you are invited to come forward and at the ballot-box discharge your whole duty.

The President was frequently interrupted with cheers.

SECRETARY SEWARD CALLED OUT AND RESPONDS.

Secretary SEWARD was then greeted with loud huzzas. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have just come along with the President in this, my own section of the country. I find things are not going on exactly right here. You let the representatives of thirty-six States come to Philadelphia to confer together. I want them to come to Washington; but they are not allowed to confer together in Washington. I want to see them brought into Washington. Will you attend to that?

The Secretary was here prevented from speaking further by the movement of the train.

At Rahway.

RAHWAY—11:20 A. M.

Here, as at the preceding city, and at Elizabeth, the President and party received the congratulations of the assembled thousands.

Hearty cheers were given for the Constitution and the Union, and for the principal members of the excursion party. The Army and Navy were also remembered in the manifestations. There was music from brass bands, waving of hats and handkerchiefs and cheers for the President, Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT and others.

At Elizabeth.

The President said to the crowd at Elizabeth: "In parting with you I leave the Constitution in your hands, where I know it will be safe." This was received with cheers.

At Newark.

NEWARK, Wednesday, Aug. 29—11:55 A. M.

The President took a position on the platform of the rear car, in company with Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT, and other prominent members of the party. Here there was a spontaneous outpouring of the people, and as at the places previously passed, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, with music and other demonstrations of rejoicing.

Mayor PEDDIE made the following remarks:

MAYOR PEDDIE'S REMARKS.

Mayor PEDDIE said: Mr. President—It has become my pleasing duty to give you a passing welcome to the City of Newark, which I have the honor, as Mayor, to represent. We also gladly welcome the distinguished heads of the Army and Navy, the heroes GRANT and FARRAGUT. Irrespective of party we hail you as Chief Magistrate of this great Republic, and the chosen head of a now free people. Almost exclusively engaged in industrial pursuits we rejoice in the dawn of peace, blessed peace, which will again unite us as one great nation. With millions of our fellow-citizens we trust that the day of entire concord and fraternity is not far distant, and that ere long, under our loved and glorious banner, we shall live together in uninterrupted harmony and good feeling. Wishing you and your distinguished party of officers and civilians a pleasant journey and a safe return, permit me once more to give you a sincere and hearty welcome among us.

Three cheers were then given for the President, who said:

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In response to the resolutions and address by your distinguished representative, the Mayor of Newark, I can only say I respond to the sentiments most cordially and indorse them all. I am proud to meet so many of the people of New-Jersey here to-day, and still prouder to find that their feelings and sentiments are in favor of the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution. [Cheers.] I am more than gratified at this uprising of the people, who have come to the rescue of the Constitution and the Union. [Cheers.] I am engaged in the same great work that you are engaged in, and that is to preserve the Constitution intact and maintain this glorious Union of ours. [Repeated cheers.] For the last six years I have been engaged in fighting those who were opposed to the Union, and I intend to fight the opponents of the Constitution and Union, and the enemies of our glorious country now and forever. [Cheers. "That's right." "We are with you."] In parting, I leave the Constitution and the Union with you, believing they will always be safe in your hands. [Cries of "We will maintain them."] Battles have been won in the field and on the sea, and now the great civil battle is before you at the ballot box. With your hearts beating with patriotism, give a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether." [Cheers.] Now, fellow-citizens, accept my sincere thanks for the manifestation which you have made to-day. [Immense cheering followed the delivery of these remarks.]

As the train departed three cheers were given for the Constitution and the whole Union.

The reception was entirely a popular one, under the direction of Alderman WESTERVELT.

THE BANQUET.

Speeches of President Johnson and Secretary Seward.

THE ADMISSIONS TO DINNER—CONFUSION DIRE.

The crowd that thronged Broadway during the morning ovation seemed as if it had transferred itself to the region of Delmonico *en masse*, blocking up Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue in such fashion as to make the right of way, which the privileged possessed, rather difficult to exercise. With the arrival of the President the huzzaing people flooded street and footpath, and occupied every foot of ground within seeing or hearing distance of the hotel. Railings were seized upon as pet places, and stoops, which, since they were first made stoops, were sacred stepping places for aristocratic owners only, were swarmed upon by the plebian multitude, and as to ownership or privilege no questions asked. The Fourteenth-street entrance of the hotel was handsomely draped with the national colors, and from this door to the inclosing railing the Police were ranged, filed on either side. Here, owing to the imperfect Committee Arrangements, there was considerable confusion during all the time that there were claimants for admission.

The Police, who, when left alone, usually manage this thing creditably to themselves and comfortably for others, were powerless last night, nothing being *en reglé* if not superintended by a Committee man. These were not always get-at-able; nobody seemed to have any precise duty, so that there was clamoring outside to get in, discussions with the Police, running after members of Committee for instructions, and confusion without and within wherever "Committee" in person or in spirit had any sway. The main entrance was, therefore, approached through a crowd of excited claimants, exhibiting all kinds of credentials, and urging their right to entrance in tumultuous discord. Immediately inside there was a little more order, but not much, as all the labor of further identification, by more Committee men, had to be gone through on the staircase.

Round on the Fifth-avenue side there was more quiet; there was no Committee there; the Police did things admirably, and everybody was in good temper. A stand, handsomely festooned and draped, had been erected out on the footpath for the serenaders. Around this many hundreds were gathered, prepared with a store of patience to await the musical ovation and its acknowledgment, which they knew could not take place for many hours.

THE BANQUET.

The Banquet Hall was decorated not only with exceedingly good taste, but with judgment. The national flag was, of course, the prevailing drapery. With these the whole room was festooned round about, embracing in the curves the arms of the different States of the Union. The table may have equaled in its display, seeing that the same artistic genius has been at work before on somewhat similar occasions, but it is doubtful if it ever was excelled. All that culinary art could do to poetize such matter-of-fact commodities as things to eat and drink, had been done, and the result—let us do justice to the poets—was a feast to those senses which, save with the epicurean, rank higher in order than the much pampered taste.

The bill of fare was, as the rule is now-a-days, in the best hotel French, but as we write for American readers, we refrain from giving it as written, and we do not translate it either, as we would thus rub the poetry entirely off, for whatever charm there would be in the announcement that *pommes des terres* were on the table, would entirely disappear if we wrote "potatoes" instead.

When the hour for feasting arrived, which was nearly 7 o'clock, led by the members of Committee, the President and the majority of the guests hereafter named, took seats in the following order:

DINNER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, IN HONOR OF HIS VISIT TO THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, AUGUST 29, 1866:

Baron Stoeckel.	Brazilian Minister.	Hon. Gideon Welles.	Mr. Romero.
Hon. Moses Taylor.	General Grant.	Alexander T. Stewart.	The President of the United States.
The Mayor of the City of New-York.	Admiral Farragut.	William B. Astor.	Hon. Wm. H. Seward.
Archbishop McCloskey.	Hon. A. W. Randall.	Bishop Potter.	

RIGHT-HAND TABLE.

James Brown.	Peter Cooper.
Gen. Rawlings.	Rear Admiral Radford.
Henry E. Davies.	E. L. Stuart.
A. A. Low.	F. F. Welles.
Gen. Meade.	Rear Admiral Gregory.
Thurlow Weed.	Rev. Dr. Vermilye.
Henry Grinnell.	Gen. Vogdes.
J. Q. Jones.	Asst. Marshal Bourne.
Gen. Forsyth.	Rev. Dr. Ferris.
Hamilton Fish.	Benj. H. Field.
Major Fürey.	Wm. H. Webb.
H. A. Chadwick.	D. B. Allen.
O. D. F. Grant.	Jas. Brooks.
J. McGinness, Jr.	Thos. C. Acton.
Richard Lathers.	S. B. Ruggles.
Wilson Ruth.	A. Stratton.
Governor Fenton.	R. W. Howe.
H. H. Van Dyck.	A. C. Kingsland.
R. M. Blatchford.	Eugene Kelly.
Moses S. Beach.	Jas. Kelley.
J. Donaldson.	Jno. A. Kennedy.
Gen. W. Hall.	F. S. Kirtland.
Marshal Gooding.	Leonard W. Jerome.
Maj. Murphy.	Arthur Leary.
Manton Marble.	Chas. Lanier.
Col. Postley.	Geo. B. Butler.
Rear-Admiral Bell.	S. G. Courtney.
R. S. Spofford.	Jos. S. Bosworth.
Gen. Sandford.	P. M. Wetmore.
Gen. Butterfield.	D. P. Ingraham.
Gen. Hartsuff.	John Bryan.
Jas. T. Brady.	D. Devlin.
C. C. Vanderbilt.	S. J. Tilden.
John Van Ness.	E. F. Underhill.
J. D. McKenzie.	Abm. Wakeman.
Wm. R. Bliss.	Rich'd O'Gorman

CENTRE TABLE.

Rev. Dr. Scott.	S. F. Barger.
J. G. Bennett.	W. H. Vanderbilt.
Jonathan Sturges.	W. E. Carlton.
Augustus Schell.	Franklin Allen.
Paran Stevens.	Jas. H. Banker.
R. B. Sherman.	Edward Schell.
Paul Spofford.	Sam'l Sloan.
G. G. Barnard.	H. A. Smythe.
E. L. Corlies.	F. Skiddy.
David L. Crawford.	H. G. Stebbins.
Gardiner Howland.	C. A. Sprague.
A. S. Hewitt.	Gen. Spicer.
J. W. Corlies.	N. Sullivan.
S. P. Gilbert.	J. A. Sprague.
H. C. Fahnestock.	L. Edgerton.
M. B. Field.	J. Gailliard, Jr.
Jas. D. Fish.	Norman Green.
Jas. M. Dunbar.	John Gardner.
Edw'd Dodge.	C. G. Halpine.
P. Durfee.	Col. D. Hull.
A. Du Bois.	J. H. Bergen.
David Dowes.	Gen. Burger.
Wm. Dowd.	J. F. Bailey.
E. C. Cowden.	S. W. Barnard.
B. Casserly.	W. H. Vermilye.
Geo. A. Osgood.	B. F. Manierre.
D. L. Baker.	J. M. Nesbitt.
M. H. Levin.	James Murphy.
D. Benrimo.	Alex. Mitchell.
B. Benrimo.	Robert Murray.
Richard Sewell.	John Anderson.
D. M. Babcock.	H. A. Tilden.
M. H. Throop.	Wm. Blake.
Benj. Wood.	O. W. Joslyn
Wm. P. Jones.	M. Ward.
Thos. Murphy.	

LEFT-HAND TABLE.

Rev. Mr. McNeirny.	Edwards Pierrepont.
Lawrence R. Jerome.	J. R. Doolittle.
Henry Hilton.	Stewart Brown.
C. K. Garrison.	David Patterson.
Gen. Van Vliet.	August Belmont.
Rev. Dr. Adams.	Gen. Barnes.
C. Vanderbilt.	Isaac Bell.
C. P. Leverich.	Gen. McCollum.
R. L. Cutting.	H. J. Raymond.
J. J. Disco.	S. H. Clark.
Edward Cooper.	Gen. Merritt.
George W. McLean.	Henry Clews.
William Turnbull.	Surgeon Morris.
Frank Work.	James M. McLean.
Udolpho Wolf.	Col. W. G. Moore.
R. T. Woodward.	L. P. Morton.
John F. Lanier.	Maurice Bonley.
William Libbey.	William T. Coleman.
John D. Jones.	Charles Morgan.
E. J. Jackson.	Col. R. Morrow.
A. G. Norwood.	H. A. Nelson.
Benjamin Nathan.	M. O. Roberts.
Wm. L. Pomeroy.	Gen. Pleasanton.
A. L. Robertson.	James Robb.
E. D. Morgan.	Wm. C. Prime.
J. W. Green.	Wm. Radford.
Wm. A. Budd.	A. H. Reitlinger.
S. D. Babcock.	A. Robinson.
John Brice.	A. D. Russel.
C. L. Tiffany.	C. N. Potter.
E. H. Townsend.	Jos. Stuart.
Rev. Dr. Thompson.	Chas. P. Daly.
J. H. Wade.	J. P. Yelverton.
Horace Greeley.	Loring Andrews.
Wm. H. Hays.	

After the removal of the cloth Mayor HOFFMAN arose, and, with a few brief remarks, introduced the first toast of the evening, "The Health of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States." The toast was received with tumultuous cheering, again and again renewed, and empty glasses from end to end of the festive board gave proof that it was done every and all the honors.

When the applause had subsided the President replied as follows:

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The toast which has just been drunk and the kindness with which you have received it are, under existing circumstances, peculiarly gratifying to me; and in saying that they are gratifying to me, I wish not to indulge in any vanity or egotism. If I were to say less I should not speak the truth; and it is always best to speak the truth and to give utterance to our sincere emotions; and I am free to confess that being so kindly alluded to here, and so kindly received upon this occasion and in your City to-day quite overwhelms me. But the mind would be exceedingly dull and the heart almost without an impulse that could not give utterance to something responsive to what has been said here, and believe me on this occasion warm is the heart that feels and willing is the tongue that speaks, and I would to God it were in my power to reduce to language the feelings and emotions that animate me to-night. [Applause.] I shall not attempt, in response to what has been said, and the manifestations that have been made, to go into a lengthy speech, or to make to you an argument upon this occasion. I shall merely content myself with giving utterance in the sincerity of my heart to some of the feelings and emotions that are welling up within me. I would that I could give utterance to what I feel, if not in words, then by some such means as these demonstrations by which the popular heart manifested itself to-day—demonstrations filled with so much enthusiasm that like a liquid it spreads in every direction and communicated with every heart in the city. All that is wanting in the great struggle in which we are engaged is simply to develop the popular heart of the nation. All that it needs is a sufficient amount of friction. I know as you know that we have just passed through a bloody and perilous contest. We have gentlemen here associated with us on this occasion, who took an active part in that struggle for the preservation of our country—the army on the one hand (pointing to Gen. GRANT) and the Navy on the other (pointing to FARRAGUT.) [Tremendous cheers.] These gentlemen have all performed their part in restoring the country to its present condition, and it would be very derelict in me if I should omit to say that the Secretary of State has fully performed his part. [Cheers.] As to what part the humble individual who now addresses you took in that struggle for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Government, I will say nothing now; but I will say in summing up, though I may perhaps be included in that summing up—I will say that I feel that the Government has discharged its duty. But there is something else to be performed; the work is not yet done. Though we have passed through fields of blood, and at times almost forced to the conclusion that we would be compelled to see the Goddess of Liberty go staggering through carnage and blood, and our Government a failure, yet by the blessing of Providence matters have been brought to a different termination. So far we have been saved. But while the enemy has been put down in the field, there still remains a greater and more important work for you to do. I must be permitted to say—and I wish not to trespass upon your time—I must be permitted to remark in this connection, that the Government undertook the suppression of this rebellion for the express purpose of preserving the Union of these States. [Great applause.] That was the declaration that it made at the beginning, and under that declaration it went into the war and continued it until the rebellion was suppressed. By the suppression of this rebellion the Government established and announced to the great world that these States have not the power nor the right, either by forcible or peacable means, to separate from each other. [Great cheering.] That was determined and settled by the Government of the United States—the Executive Department of it. But there is another department of your Government which has declared by its official action that notwithstanding the rebellion was suppressed for the purpose of preserving the union of the States, and to establish definitely the doctrine that no State has a right to secede—I say there is a department of your Government which has practically assumed and declared, and up to the present time carried out, that the Government was dissolved and the States were out of the Union. [Groans.] We who contend for the opposite doctrine, years ago contended that States had not the right peacably to secede, and one means of peaceable secession was by a State withdrawing its representatives from the Congress of the United States, and that would be practical dissolution of the Union. We denied that a State had any such right, and when, subsequently, they attempted to withdraw, we again asserted that they had no such right; and now, when the doctrine has been forcibly established, that a State has no right to leave the Union, and when the States are again resuming their relations with the Federal Government, as far as in them lies, we find that when they seek to have their representatives admitted to Congress there are men in that body, who, in violation of our great charter of liberty, deny their right to be represented, and refuse to admit their representatives into the Congress of the United States. The query then comes up, in the struggle that is now before us, will we submit, will the American people submit, to this practical dissolution and this practical assertion of the doctrine that they have already repudiated and overthrown. [Cries of "No, no."] The issue is before you. Will these States be permitted to remain as they are, so far as representation is concerned, in a state of practical secession and dissolution? It is giving the direct to carry rebellion has been put down, and assuming that the object of the war has been accomplished, we have presented to us an issue that the Southern States are out of the Union; but it was to preserve the Union that the rebellion was put down. We say the Southern States were never out of the Union, which has continued one and indestructible. I am glad to find, my fellow-citizens, that these principles are in the hearts of the American people, and that they are extensive with the whole people, and not with a part or section only. We should stand on a common platform of the union of the States, and lift ourselves above all party considerations. [Cheers.] Let there be a common feeling—our country first, our country last, and our country all the time, disregarding party for the public good. [Applause, and cries of "That's the talk! Good! good!"] I return you, gentlemen, my thanks for the patriotic and friendly demonstration towards one who has always been engaged in your cause as well as in that of your children. I will say just as we are leaving you, that the gentlemen who are associated with me in all the Departments, have performed their duties, including the Army and the Navy, and the Secretary of State has ably managed our foreign relations. I repeat I have much to say all have performed their duty in the endeavor to save the Government. And now when the issue has come, believing as I do, in the integrity of the American people, you are invited to come forward and at the ballot-box discharge your whole duty.

The President was frequently interrupted with cheers.

SECRETARY SEWARD CALLED OUT AND RESPONDS.

Secretary SEWARD was then greeted with loud huzzas. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have just come along with the President in this, my own section of the country. I find things are not going on exactly right here. You let the representatives of thirty-six States come to Philadelphia to confer together. I want them to come to Washington; but they are not allowed to confer together in Washington. I want to see them brought into Washington. Will you attend to that?

The Secretary was here prevented from speaking further by the movement of the train.

At Rahway.

RAHWAY—11:20 A. M.

Here, as at the preceding city, and at Elizabeth, the President and party received the congratulations of the assembled thousands.

Hearty cheers were given for the Constitution and the Union, and for the principal members of the excursion party. The Army and Navy were also remembered in the manifestations. There was music from brass bands, waving of hats and handkerchiefs and cheers for the President, Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT and others.

At Elizabeth.

The President said to the crowd at Elizabeth: "In parting with you I leave the Constitution in your hands, where I know it will be safe." This was received with cheers.

At Newark.

NEWARK, Wednesday, Aug. 29—11:55 A. M.

The President took a position on the platform of the rear car, in company with Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT, and other prominent members of the party. Here there was a spontaneous outpouring of the people, and as at the places previously passed, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, with music and other demonstrations of rejoicing.

Mayor PEDDIE made the following remarks:

MAYOR PEDDIE'S REMARKS.

Mayor PEDDIE said: Mr. President—It has become my pleasing duty to give you a passing welcome to the City of Newark, which I have the honor, as Mayor, to represent. We also gladly welcome the distinguished heads of the Army and Navy, the heroes GRANT and FARRAGUT. Irrespective of party we hail you as Chief Magistrate of this great Republic, and the chosen head of a now free people. Almost exclusively engaged in industrial pursuits we rejoice in the dawn of peace, blessed peace, which will again unite us as one great nation. With millions of our fellow-citizens we trust that the day of entire concord and fraternity is not far distant, and that ere long, under our loved and glorious banner, we shall live together in uninterrupted harmony and good feeling. Wishing you and your distinguished party of officers and civilians a pleasant journey and a safe return, permit me once more to give you a sincere and hearty welcome among us.

Three cheers were then given for the President, who said:

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In response to the resolutions and address by your distinguished representative, the Mayor of Newark, I can only say I respond to the sentiments most cordially and indorse them all. I am proud to meet so many of the people of New-Jersey here to-day, and still prouder to find that their feelings and sentiments are in favor of the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution. [Cheers.] I am more than gratified at this uprising of the people, who have come to the rescue of the Constitution and the Union. [Cheers.] I am engaged in the same great work that you are engaged in, and that is to preserve the Constitution intact and maintain this glorious Union of ours. [Repeated cheers.] For the last six years I have been engaged in fighting those who were opposed to the Union, and I intend to fight the opponents of the Constitution and Union, and the enemies of our glorious country now and forever. [Cheers. "That's right." "We are with you."] In parting, I leave the Constitution and the Union with you, believing they will always be safe in your hands. [Cries of "We will maintain them."] Battles have been won in the field and on the sea, and now the great civil battle is before you at the ballot box. With your hearts beating with patriotism, give a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether." [Cheers.] Now, fellow-citizens, accept my sincere thanks for the manifestation which you have made to-day. [Immense cheering followed the delivery of these remarks.]

As the train departed three cheers were given for the Constitution and the whole Union.

The reception was entirely a popular one, under the direction of Alderman WESTERVELT.

THE BANQUET.

Speeches of President Johnson and Secretary Seward.

THE ADMISSIONS TO DINNER—CONFUSION DIRE.

The crowd that thronged Broadway during the morning ovation seemed as if it had transferred itself to the region of Delmonico *en masse*, blocking up Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue in such fashion as to make the right of way, which the privileged possessed, rather difficult to exercise. With the arrival of the President the huzzaing people flooded street and footpath, and occupied every foot of ground within seeing or hearing distance of the hotel. Railings were seized upon as pet places, and stoops, which, since they were first made stoops, were sacred stepping places for aristocratic owners only, were swarmed upon by the plebian multitude, and as to ownership or privilege no questions asked. The Fourteenth-street entrance of the hotel was handsomely draped with the national colors, and from this door to the inclosing railing the Police were ranged, filed on either side. Here, owing to the imperfect Committee Arrangements, there was considerable confusion during all the time that there were claimants for admission.

The Police, who, when left alone, usually manage this thing creditably to themselves and comfortably for others, were powerless last night, nothing being *en reglé* if not superintended by a Committee man. These were not always get-at-able; nobody seemed to have any precise duty, so that there was clamoring outside to get in, discussions with the Police, running after members of Committee for instructions, and confusion without and within wherever "Committee" in person or in spirit had any sway. The main entrance was, therefore, approached through a crowd of excited claimants, exhibiting all kinds of credentials, and urging their right to entrance in tumultuous discord. Immediately inside there was a little more order, but not much, as all the labor of further identification, by more Committee men, had to be gone through on the staircase.

Round on the Fifth-avenue side there was more quiet; there was no Committee there; the Police did things admirably, and everybody was in good temper. A stand, handsomely festooned and draped, had been erected out on the footpath for the serenaders. Around this many hundreds were gathered, prepared with a store of patience to await the musical ovation and its acknowledgment, which they knew could not take place for many hours.

THE BANQUET.

The Banquet Hall was decorated not only with exceedingly good taste, but with judgment. The national flag was, of course, the prevailing drapery. With these the whole room was festooned round about, embracing in the curves the arms of the different States of the Union. The table may have equaled in its display, seeing that the same artistic genius has been at work before on somewhat similar occasions, but it is doubtful if it ever was excelled. All that culinary art could do to poetize such matter-of-fact commodities as things to eat and drink, had been done, and the result—let us do justice to the poets—was a feast to those senses which, save with the epicurean, rank higher in order than the much pampered taste.

The bill of fare was, as the rule is now-a-days, in the best hotel French, but as we write for American readers, we refrain from giving it as written, and we do not translate it either, as we would thus rub the poetry entirely off, for whatever charm there would be in the announcement that *pommes des terres* were on the table, would entirely disappear if we wrote "potatoes" instead.

When the hour for feasting arrived, which was nearly 7 o'clock, led by the members of Committee, the President and the majority of the guests hereafter named, took seats in the following order:

DINNER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, IN HONOR OF HIS VISIT TO THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, AUGUST 29, 1866:

Baron Stoeckel.	Brazilian Minister.	Hon. Gideon Welles.	Mr. Romero.
Hon. Moses Taylor.	General Grant.	Alexander T. Stewart.	The President of the United States.
The Mayor of the City of New-York.	Admiral Farragut.	William B. Astor.	Hon. Wm. H. Seward.
Archbishop McCloskey.	Hon. A. W. Randall.	Bishop Potter.	

RIGHT-HAND TABLE.

James Brown.	Peter Cooper.
Gen. Rawlings.	Rear Admiral Radford.
Henry E. Davies.	E. L. Stuart.
A. A. Low.	F. F. Welles.
Gen. Meade.	Rear Admiral Gregory.
Thurlow Weed.	Rev. Dr. Vermilye.
Henry Grinnell.	Gen. Vogdes.
J. Q. Jones.	Asst. Marshal Bourne.
Gen. Forsyth.	Rev. Dr. Ferris.
Hamilton Fish.	Benj. H. Field.
Major Fürey.	Wm. H. Webb.
H. A. Chadwick.	D. B. Allen.
O. D. F. Grant.	Jas. Brooks.
J. McGinness, Jr.	Thos. C. Acton.
Richard Lathers.	S. B. Ruggles.